

HAVE YOU A COLD

Buy a Bottle of English Maleson of Aniseed, 25 Cents.

And see that the label is on the wrapper. If your druggist cannot supply you, call at Campbell's Prescription Store. We are prompt. We are careful. Our prices are reasonable.

The Daily Colonist.

(ESTABLISHED, 1858.)

VOL. CIII, NO. 303

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1910

HALL & WALKER
Wellington Colliery Co.
COAL
1522 Government St. Phone 25.

THIRTY-SIX PAGES

ENGLISH MAIL CLOSING DECEMBER 10.

Deposart

Our display window for the remainder of this week will be a genuine treat for all lovers of Art Ware. It will contain one of the most varied and beautiful selections of Deposart ever exhibited in the West.

Deposart combines the useful with the ornate, and is a standing tribute to the marvellous skill of the artist.

Special attention is drawn to our line of Perfume Bottles in this ware.

THE PRICES ARE VERY REASONABLE, RANGING FROM \$1.35 AND UP.

Challoner & Mitchell Co., Ltd.

1017 Government Street

JEWELLERS

Victoria, B. C.

4 Dixi H. Ross' Big Four 4

Fancy Auburn Creamery Butter, per lb., 35c; 3 lbs. for \$1.00
Dixi Celebrated Ceylon Tea, per lb., 35c; 3 lbs. for \$1.00
Dixi Golden Tip Blend Ceylon Tea, per lb., 50c; 5-lb. box, \$2.75
Fancy Large Fresh Eastern Eggs, per dozen, 40c; 2 dozen, 75c

XMAS FRUIT

This will be the best week to buy your Christmas Goods. Our varieties are unexcelled. Don't delay seeing them while stock is at its best.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street

Tels. 50, 51, 52

Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590

There Are No Feet

That We Cannot Correctly Fit

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

555 Johnson Street - Victoria, B.C.

POSITIVELY NO CREDIT

ROUGHING IT

James J. Hill, at one of the conservation congress banquets in St. Paul, told this railway story:

"When sleeping cars first came in," he said, "the bed clothes in the berths were very scanty. On one of these early cars, one night after everybody had turned in and the lights were low, a loud voice called from an upper berth:

"Porter, got a corkscrew?"

"The porter came hurrying down the aisle.

"Boss," he said in a scandalized tone, "we don't allow no drinkin' in the berths. It's against the rules."

"Oh, it ain't that, porter, the voice answered. I just want to dig out a pillow that's sort of worked its way into my ear."

N.B.—At these Congress Banquets the one champagne used exclusively is G. H. Mumm & Co's "Extra Dry" or "Selected Brnt." Just another illustration of the enormous and just popularity of this best and purest of all champagnes. Pither and Leiser, wholesale agents for B.C., Victoria, Vancouver and Nelson.

VAIN STRUGGLES TO ESCAPE FIRE

Holocaust in Large Factory Building in Newark, N. J.—Twenty-Four Girls Burned or Killed on Pavement.

ROLL OF DEAD MAY BE INCREASED

Swift Spread of Flames Prevents Flight of Many Workers—Fire Escapes Practically a Death Trap.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 26.—In ten minutes 24 girls were burned alive this morning or crushed to death on the pavement on leaping from the windows and fire escapes of the four-story factory building at Orange and High streets, occupied on the top floor by an underwear manufacturing concern.

Here the death list was heaviest. The lower floors were occupied by two paper box concerns and two electrical fixture factories.

The latest count tonight shows that 16 of the 24 bodies recovered have been identified, and that six girls are missing. They may be among the unidentified dead or yet in the ruins.

The collapse of a wall tonight interrupted further search. Fifty were taken to the hospital, of whom two may die.

Among the injured is Joseph E. Sloan, deputy fire chief, who was overtaken by the falling wall and buried in bricks and rubble.

The rush of the flames was so swift, and there was such terror into the girls on the top story, that the body of one was found still seated on a charred stool beside the machine with which she had been busy when the first cry of fire petrified her with fright.

Horrible as must have been what went on in the smoke of the crowded upper room, what befell outside in the bright sunlight was more horrible.

The building was exceedingly inflammable, and the first rush of flames had cut off all escape by the stairways. The elevators made one trip, but took down no passengers and never came back. The only exit was by the fire escapes, the lower platform of which were 25 feet from the street.

Onto these overcrowded and steep ladders, scorched dancing hot fire jets from the lower windows, pressed forward a mob of women. Blind with panic, driven by the fire and the others behind them.

A net had been spread beneath the windows and the girls began to jump. "Like rats out of a burning bin" was the way a fireman described the descent. They came out of the windows like a thick treacle, rolled up on the heads of those below and cascaded off the fire escape to the pavement, sixty feet below.

Some of them stood in the windows outlined in the flames and jumped clear; others jumped from the landings, still others from the steps where they stood. The air was full of them, and they fell everywhere into the net, on the necks of fireman, and fifteen of them on the hard stone slabs.

When the awful rain ceased there were eight dead in the street and the gutters ran red. Seven more were so badly crushed that they died in hospitals.

Fifty are still under surgical care. Clouds of smoke and showers of burning embers rained down on neighboring roofs. As the news flew panic spread to other factories, where many of the girls in peril had

friends and relatives, and several firms had to shut down for the day. Thousands flocked to the fire and made the work of the firemen and police more difficult.

Italian silk workers knelt in the streets and prayed. Priests and clergymen worked their way through the press to give the last consolations to those of their different faiths.

The property loss is estimated at \$165,000, but no statement from the owners and tenants is yet available.

The building was occupied on the two lower floors by the Newark Paper Box company, the A. A. Drake Paper Box company, on the third floor where the fire started, by the Anchor Lamp company and the Aetna Electric company, and on the top floor, where the death list ran heavy, by the Wolf Manufacturing company, makers of underwear.

Sadie Benson, an employee of the Aetna Electric company, was cleaning an electric light fixture in a gasoline bath. The gasoline took fire—she does not know how—and flicked in a little rivulet of flame on to the floor, where stood a full can of gasoline.

The can exploded and the burning liquid flew far and wide. Lewis Cox, an employee of the box factory on the second floor, was standing in the hallway at the time of the explosion. The shock was strong enough, he said, to hurl him against the wall, but the girls upstairs at their whirling sewing machines heard nothing.

CONSERVATIVE BY ACCLAMATION

Mr. Lucas Returned in Yale District Yesterday—Prospective Opposition Candidates Withdraw.

ASHROFT, Nov. 26.—The expected has occurred in Yale district—Alexander Lucas being returned as the next representative in the provincial legislature without opposition.

The troubles of the Liberal party at the convention called for the purpose of placing a candidate in nomination have been already told. Stuart Henderson was willing to try again, but only on condition that the nomination be a unanimous one. A certain section of the district Liberals called for John Chisholm. Yet others of the faith could see no necessity for offering opposition. The latter carried the day.

T. E. Julian and J. P. McConnell, both of Vancouver, who had announced themselves as "independent oppositionists," withdrew from the field.

Mr. Lucas, the Conservative standard bearer, who enjoys the high honor of being elected by unanimous vote, is a familiar champion of the party, well known in all parts of the province. He acted for a time as assessor in the Yukon, being afterwards engaged as Conservative organizer for the province. Lately he has made Vancouver his home, until he purchased the splendid farm near Agassiz upon which he now resides. He will be a distinct asset to the forces of parliament and will enter the house with an already very considerable experience in public affairs.

Seattle and Portland
WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Population statistics of the thirteen census were made public tonight for the following cities: Portland, Oregon, 207,214, an increase of 116,788, or 12.92 per cent, over 96,426 in 1900. Seattle, Washington, 227,194, an increase of 155,522, or 194 per cent, over 86,671 in 1900.

SHIPS GIVEN UP BY MUTINEERS

Disturbance in Brazilian Fleet Is Ended by Sailors Leaving—Army Disaffection Hampers Authorities.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 26.—The ships of the Brazilian fleet which have been in the hands of the mutinous sailors since November 22, were surrendered to the government at 7 o'clock this evening. This action followed the granting of the mutineers' demands by the government of amnesty to all concerned in the riot, high pay and less work for the sailors and the adjustment of certain minor grievances.

A meeting of the naval club was held this afternoon to discuss what attitude the naval officers would assume following the amnesty.

It was asserted by the authorities that they were obliged to accede to the mutineers' demands because they could not rely upon their army in any effort to forcibly suppress the uprising.

ROUTE PLANS OF RAILWAY FILED

Contractors Examine Maps and Profiles of First Section of Vancouver Island Railroad.

PROPERTIES TRAVERSED IN THIS PORTION

Owners Have Thirty Days in Which to Lodge Any Protests—Minor Alterations in Route.

Several substantial railway contractors with aspirations to secure the building of the first section to be awarded of the Vancouver island division of the Canadian Northern Pacific, yesterday visited the surveyor-general's offices and inspected the plan and profiles filed for the new road from mile 4.7 to mile 12 out of Victoria, the location map—as had been expected—leading from a point just outside the city, in the direction of Sooke harbor. It indicates that certain modifications and alterations of the route as roughly indicated previously have been decided upon as the result of subsequent activities on the part of the surveyors under Division Engineer G. B. Hughes' command, although the route approved by the government is of course generally followed.

The line as indicated in the filed plan begins just beyond Portage Inlet, the head of Victoria Arm, in the vicinity of Deadman's river, and curves forward—construction to the boundary between Esquimalt and Metebush districts, on the property of Mr. A. P. Luxton, K. C., lot 23, block 84 Esquimalt district.

The line runs very close to that of the E. & N. railway after leaving Deadman's river, and passes underneath the E. & N. tracks not far from Parson's Bridge, thereafter skirting Esquimalt harbor even closer than

(Continued on Page Two.)

TEN PROPOSALS FROM AUSTRALIA

Commonwealth Government Changes its Mind in Regard to Proceedings of Coming Imperial Conference.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 26.—The announcement that the federal government did not intend to submit any proposals to the Imperial conference, in London next June was received with a great deal of surprise in official and political quarters. Still greater surprise was felt today when it was announced that so far from not submitting proposals to the conference, the government would place before it no less than ten motions.

The important subject of the establishment of an Air-Red cable across the Atlantic ocean, the cable to be worked in conjunction with the transatlantic cable, is to be brought before the conference with the strongest possible recommendation of the Commonwealth representatives.

A vote has been passed for £2,500 sterling to pay the fares and expenses of the members of parliament who are to attend the conference in London. Eighteen members will go.

PUBLICIST'S ADVICE

Mr. McClure Speaks of National Problems in Address to Ottawa Canadian Club.

OTTAWA, Nov. 26.—S. S. McClure of McClure's Magazine, New York, addressed the Canadian club today on some problems of government. He said the first problem of government in the United States was better enforcement of the law and better protection of life and property. In this connection he quoted Andrew D. White, to the effect that 5,000 men, women and children will be murdered in the United States within the next few months.

Control of the industrial corporations, the absolute need of a pure race and the negro question were other problems.

Speaking of the fifth problem, Mr.

McClure said: "If I were able to give you advice, I would give you advice on the following lines:

"First—I would make it a matter so clear and plain that every man, woman and child should know it in his heart that the most important institution in the world today for human peace and justice and maintaining of the great highways of trade is the status of provinces to about that of city charters, and make this a real nation and not an assemblage of more or less semi-sovereign states."

"Second—I should regard the breed of men as important as the breed of horses and cattle. That is another point. Now, my next point will not get applause, I am afraid. I should reduce the status of provinces to about that of city charters, and make this a real nation and not an assemblage of more or less semi-sovereign states."

Another Negro Lynched

MAYO, Florida, Nov. 26.—Richard Towns, a negro, was lynched several miles outside the city today for entering the bedroom of the daughter of R. M. Cobb, in the heart of Mayo, late last night. The crime and the subsequent lynching were a secret until this evening.

Accused Banker's Suicide

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 26.—Captain Simon P. Gillette, former president of the Citizens National bank of this city, who is under federal indictment for alleged mismanagement of the bank, shot and killed himself today.

LETTERS LEFT BY DR. CRIPPEN

Protests His Innocence in Farewell Messages to Miss Leneve—Asks Her to Have His Body Cremated.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The last statement of Dr. Crippen is published in Sunday paper in the form of two final letters to Ethel Leneve. The letters, it being explained that they contained personal confidences, but nothing in the nature of a confession. Crippen throughout declares his innocence to Miss Leneve. The letters began with protestations of passionate love for the girl and repeat constantly the phrase: "God help us to be brave in the face of the end, now so soon."

Crippen continues: "How can I endure to take a last look at your dear face? What agony must I go through at last when you disappear forever from my eyes? I am comforted in thinking that throughout years of friendship, never have I passed one unkind word or given one reproachful look to her whom I loved best in life. To whom I have given myself heart and soul, wholly, entirely, forever."

Crippen asks Miss Leneve to have his body cremated, and if possible obtain the ashes and dispose of them as she deems best. He complains that his statement published on November 20th, omitted his criticism of the crown's evidence with reference to the scar, which he considered most important, and proceeds exhaustively to analyze the evidence on these points. He asks that Miss Leneve go to no further expense in trying to secure further evidence adding:

"I can safely leave further evidence to a just God."

He expresses the hope that Miss Leneve will go to "Mrs. H." where she will be free from the lying tales of the newspaper men and officers.

"Tomorrow I will be in God's hands. I have perfect faith that he will let my spirit be with you always."

The paper prints a fac-simile of Crippen's will, bequeathing everything to Miss Leneve.

NO SUMMER BOATS ON SKEENA RIVER

Captain Nicholson Denies Rumors as to Grand Trunk Pacific Plans—Prince Rupert Delayed.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 27.—Captain C. H. Nicholson, steamship manager of the G. T. P. Co., stated last night that there was no foundation for the current rumor that his company intended to run summer excursion boats on the Skeena river. The company will have a railroad through there before long, he said, and would have no object in running river steamers.

The steamer Prince Rupert arrived here tonight from the north, several hours late, although she had left the northern port on time. The reason for the delay is understood to have been the difficulty in coal, enroute down, and that at another time she had been held up by an unfavorable tide. She brought about 170 passengers for Vancouver. After discharging passengers and freight she cleared for Victoria. Captain Nicholson and E. J. Chamberlain were on board en route for Victoria.

HOME SECRETARY SPECIAL MARK

Both Male and Female Suffragists Try to Chastise Mr. Churchill—He is Protected by Detectives.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN FULL SWING

Both Parties Confident of Gaining Ground—Duke of Marlborough Makes Strong Remarks of Lloyd George.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Winston Spencer Churchill, home secretary, returning to London tonight after a speech at Bradford, was attacked in the train by a male suffragist with a dog whip, who cried out: "Take that, you cur." Two detectives who accompanied Mr. Churchill parried the blow and overpowered the secretary's assailant, who is believed to be a man who interrupted Mr. Churchill in the course of his address and was expelled from the meeting after a struggle.

When the train arrived at London three women tried to assault the home secretary, but the detectives drove them off.

The election campaign is in full swing, and the country is flooded with oratory and literature. Billboards are covered with cartoons. The public, however, is not showing the interest evinced in the two previous contests. The lack of enthusiasm is noted in the number of voters who abstain.

Go By Default

In some of the northern constituencies where there is no likelihood of a change, the Unionists and Liberals have agreed not to oppose each other. In other places the candidates who secured overwhelming majorities last January have been awarded in advance. Among the fortunate ones are Joseph Chamberlain, for Birmingham West, and Arthur S. Lee, for Hants, Fareham division.

As the election draws near—the first pollings will take place December 3—the prospects of the Unionist majority and enthusiastic members of the party hope to win by from 20 to 30 seats.

The Liberals are looking for an addition to their strength.

The big fight of the election will occur in the North Manchester constituency, B. Barlow, Unionist, having vacated his seat for Dulwich to oppose Sir George Kemp, the Liberal member. Wales and Scotland are expected to reinforce the Liberals, and the leaders are even looking for the return of some of the Irish seats lost in January.

Any increase in the favor of William O'Brien is improbable. It is possible that he will lose one seat in Cork, which John E. Redmond, who is invading the enemy's territory, hopes to win.

Another interesting contest will be furnished by Portsmouth, Edward George Hemmings, the Liberal member for Deal, and the Unionist, Hon. Law is giving up a certainty and will attempt to wrest the Portsmouth seat from Lord Charles Beresford.

On the whole, it seems improbable that there will be any great change in the position of the parties in January.

The report is circulated in Unionist quarters that unless there is some substantial change in the strength of the parties, the leaders have agreed again to confer and thus avoid the necessity of calling in the king to intervene in a grave situation before the coronation.

(Continued on Page Two.)

NEWS SUMMARY

- 1.—Route Plans of Railway Filed.
- 2.—Vain Struggles to Escape Fire.
- 3.—Telegraphic News.
- 4.—Amusements.
- 5.—Editorial.
- 6.—Social and Personal.
- 7.—News of the City.
- 8.—Local News.
- 9.—Church Services.
- 10.—Sporting News.
- 11.—Additions to the Sport.
- 12.—Local News.
- 13.—Real Estate Advertisements.
- 14.—Marine.
- 15.—Additional Sport.
- 16.—Local News.
- 17.—Additional Sport.
- 18.—Real Estate Advertisements.
- 19.—Choral Society's Annual Concert.
- 20.—Advertisements.
- 21.—Advertisements.
- 22.—Classified Advertisements.
- 23.—Advertisements.
- 24.—David Spencer, Ltd.

MAGAZINE SECTION

- 1.—Wrecks that Victorians Remember.
- 2.—Wrecks that Victorians Remember (Cont.) Canada's Navy.
- 3.—Wrecks that Victorians Remember (Cont.) Canada's Navy.
- 4.—An Hour with the Editor.
- 5.—Hunt and Suburban.
- 6.—The Spanish Pretender. Little Brother of Napoleon.
- 7.—Things Theatrical.
- 8.—How the Doctor Restores Old Masters.
- 9.—And Sports at Home and Abroad.
- 10.—A Page for the Young Folks.
- 11.—Page for the Young Folks.
- 12.—The Bull Fox Catchers.
- 13.—Advertisements.

TENDERS WANTED

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to noon, December 12th, for the erection of an Office Building at South-West corner of Hastings and Carrall Streets, Vancouver, B.C.

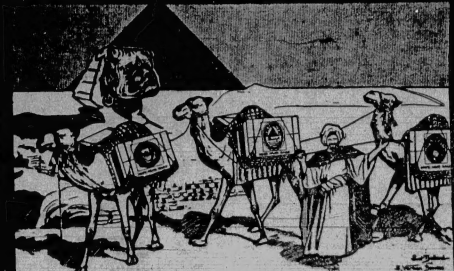
Drawings and Specifications can be secured, with requirements, upon application to W. Marbury Somerville, Architect, at 43 Exchange Building, Vancouver, B.C.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. H. HAZLITT,
Purchasing Agent.

B. C. Electric Railway Co. Ltd.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

DOG'S HEAD BASS



THE ALE YOU'RE USED TO

Your Christmas Cheer

Many men would not think Christmas complete without good Ale or Beer. They would say "No beer, no cheer!" As the holiday season is only three weeks off, it is none too soon to get in your supply of Ale for your family and friends. Order the Dog's Head Brand of Bass if you desire the finest Ale procurable. Be sure specify (when ordering from your dealer) the Dog's Head brand, because this splendid bottling of Read Bros. assures you the best of all Bass Brews.

PITHER & LEISER

Wholesale Agents for B.C.

Victoria Vancouver Nelson



ENGLISH TOYS For ENGLISH BOYS

—AT—

The Beehive, Douglas St.

AN OFFERING FROM Pandora Ave.

That Will Interest You

Lot 60 x 120 feet, with House which lets at \$30.00 per month, situated between Blanchard and Quadra. Price, \$12,500. Terms, One-third cash. This is \$2,500 to \$4,000 less than any other lot in this block, and is offered for a few days only.

Apply Box 532 Colonist

MOORE & HAMLET

Garage: 1012 Yates St.

Cars for hire night or day. Gasoline in any quantity 30c a gallon.



We carry a good line of automobile supplies. We can supply you with any make of Auto tires.

We have an up-to-date repair shop, with first-class Automobile Machinery. Now is the time to have your car overhauled. We can take up all the wear which will make your car like new again. We solicit your trade. Phone 2527.

Agents for

FLANDERS, 30-H.P. \$1,200
E.M.F., 30-H.P. \$1,600
DOMINION, 35-H.P. \$2,000

Also

Marmon & Thomas Flyer

RING US UP OR DROP US A CARD FOR A DEMONSTRATION

ROUTE PLANS OF RAILWAY FILED

(Continued From Page One.)

does the existing railway. The main highway in the vicinity of Parson's Bridge is to be diverted so that, for the safety of the public, it may be brought outside of both railway lines, instead of running between them as would otherwise be inevitable.

Greatest Elevation

The greatest elevation reached on the section of the new road for which plans are now on file is 228 feet, while 150 per cent is the maximum gradient—and that for only a microscopic distance. The profile plan generally is admitted by all experts who have

Lot	Block	Owner	Feet	Acreage
1	32	Edward Logan	2265	3.57
2	32	Edw. J. S. Hambleton	1400	2.39
3	32	Henry A. Francis	705	1.46
4	32	Henry A. Francis	810	1.44
5	32	Henry Price	1205	2.53
6	32	Henry Price	1425	4.90
7	32	Henry Price	500	1.03
8	32	Edmund Waterwork	430	.70
9	32	Jessie Wilson Day	1855	2.84
10	32	Henry Price, et al.	1375	2.44
11	32	Hudson's Bay Co.	3570	2.35
12	32	Hudson's Bay Co.	3550	7.55
13	32	H. D. Holmcken	1010	2.03
14	32	James Dunsinuir	1030	2.13
15	32	Edith L. Higgins	1620	3.25
16	32	A. H. and E. A. Peat	410	.75
17	32	Penberton and Ward	185	.30
18	32	A. H. and E. A. Peat	1455	3.01
19	32	A. T. Peat	2350	4.86
20	32	A. P. Luxton	2860	4.58
21	32	A. P. Luxton	1815	2.72
22	32	A. P. Luxton	1710	2.54
23	32	A. P. Luxton	1380	2.56

The plans referred to, for this initial section on the island, have been duly approved and certified by Hon. Mr. Ross, chief commissioner of lands. The law provides that anyone may have access to them during the ensuing thirty days, and that during that period any property owner feeling himself aggrieved shall have the right to object to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, by whom, if it be deemed that a sufficient cause of grievance exists to justify such a step, an independent engineer may be instructed to investigate and report.

HOME SECRETARY SPECIAL MARK

(Continued From Page One.)

Lloyd George in his speech asked when the British aristocracy had started despising American dollars. Many noble houses on tottering foundations had been restored by American dollars, he remarked, and he added that in twenty years eighty million dollars had been paid by Irish peasants across the sea in cruel rack rents to aristocratic Irish landowners.

Upon this, somebody in the audience called out the name of Duke of Marlborough.

According to the reports in the papers, Lloyd George himself did not mention Marlborough's name.

OUTSIDE SCOUTS WON A VICTORY

Suburban Troops Managed to Get Majority of Despatches Through Lines in Field Day—Humorous Incidents.

The Boy Scouts of Victoria and suburbs held a field day yesterday. The general idea was that the suburban troops of scouts were to carry despatches through the lines held by the city troops, whose duty it was to guard the city limits from water to water, from the sea at Point Grey to where the city limits reach the sea at Macaulay Point. The Scout Commissioner for British Columbia, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Hall, was in charge of the operations and he issued the following memorandum to the scout leaders for the manoeuvres:

The suburban troops will assemble at their respective headquarters. Four despatches addressed to the commissioner at the drill hall and signed by their scoutmaster, will be given to each patrol leader. The patrol leader will distribute the despatches among the scouts, as thought best, who may conceal them on their person. No scout may have more than one despatch. Scouts will immediately follow their way to the drill hall and deliver their despatches.

The city troops will watch the city boundaries as follows to intercept despatches:

- From Esquimalt Bay to Oak Bay avenue.
- Oak Bay avenue to Fort Street.
- Fort Street to King's road.
- King's road to Cedar Hill road.
- Gorge Harbor waterfront.
- Cedar Hill road to Douglas street.

J. D. Douglas street to the Gorge. They will endeavor to capture the despatches.

The victory fell to the suburban Scouts. They managed to get the greater percentage of the messages carried through to headquarters, as they were through to headquarters at the drill hall. Seventy despatches were carried through the defending lines and but five were captured.

The Scouts, numbering 320 in all, entered into the work with enthusiasm, and some quite amusing places were used to conceal messages from searchers. The rules provided that Scouts who were captured could be searched for five minutes and if the defenders failed to find a message upon them in that time they were to be released.

One scout followed his message in an apple. He was captured soon after he got over the city lines, and when his captors began to search him he took an apple from his pocket and calmly began to eat the apple.

examined it as reflecting the highest credit upon Mr. Hughes and his engineering staff, and indicating a road when it is completed of the strictly first class transcontinental standard.

After crossing beneath the metals of the E. & N., the new line trends almost due southerly for a short distance, traversing the properties of the Hudson's Bay Co. and Mr. J. D. Holmcken, K. C., and entering and swinging westerly upon the Hatley Park homestead of Mr. James Dunsinuir, making a broad sweep and then being laid southwesterly and southerly as far as at present traced.

Properties Traversed

The properties to be traversed according to the first filed section plans are briefly as hereunder:

Lot	Block	Owner	Feet	Acreage
1	32	Edward Logan	2265	3.57
2	32	Edw. J. S. Hambleton	1400	2.39
3	32	Henry A. Francis	705	1.46
4	32	Henry A. Francis	810	1.44
5	32	Henry Price	1205	2.53
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20	32	A. P. Luxton	2860	4.58
21	32	A. P. Luxton	1815	2.72
22	32	A. P. Luxton	1710	2.54
23	32	A. P. Luxton	1380	2.56

"You can search me," he said—and the defending scouts searched. They took off his boots and searched thoroughly—but no despatch was found. Then it occurred to someone to search the apple. There the message was hidden. He had carefully cut a hole in the centre of the apple and after burying the message plugged up the hole with a piece of the apple.

Another scout had taken the rubber from a lead pencil and bored a hole at the top of the pencil and the despatch had been screwed up and forced into this hole and the rubber replaced. He got the message through.

Another one who successfully evaded the defenders had taken the patrol leader's flag and had unhidden the figure head at the top and after hiding the despatch in a cavity had reseen up the flag.

The rules under which the operations were carried out were:

1. Uniform must be worn. The suburban troops will wear a piece of green fur in their hats not less than three inches long.
2. A suburban scout touched by a city scout is captured, and must submit to be searched for his despatch, but must not be detained more than five minutes.
3. Scouts can only be captured within one hundred yards of the city limits.
4. No scout may use any firearm, bicycle or other vehicle during the operations.
5. Operations will commence at 2 p. m. and will cease at 4 p. m., when all scouts will proceed to the drill hall.
6. All captured within one hundred yards of the city limits.
7. No scout may use any firearm, bicycle or other vehicle during the operations.
8. Operations will commence at 2 p. m. and will cease at 4 p. m., when all scouts will proceed to the drill hall.
9. All captured dispatches will be given to the commissioner at the drill hall.
10. One mark will be awarded for each despatch delivered by suburban troops. One mark will be awarded for each captured despatch handed to the commissioner by the city troops.

The suburban troops will get approximately 70 marks against five for the city troops. There are two disputes to be settled. The rules provided that the boys must be caught within 100 yards of the boundaries, and the disputing scouts have been called upon to make maps, indicating their positions. When these are submitted a decision will be given.

Some of the messages received were not without humor. One of the Esquimalt scout leaders wrote asking: "Will your rationals hold out for another day?" Another scout leader, of the Douglas street scouts wrote: "City engineer and staff successful in building Douglas street with magnificent miner's trenches." He had seen Douglas street. Another scout bore a message which referred to an event of last week. He wrote: "Enemy has captured Goldstream Elk Lake threatened, doesn't appear to want Snake." Another scout took a fling at the Scout Commissioner. He wrote: "Platoon fighting around Elk Lake: your garrison will probably be reduced to Chemical Works water." Another had seen the hunt club at work. His message was: "Hunt club breaking all international laws of neutrality; take all the prisoners you can."

After the operations ended at 4 p. m., the scouts proceeded to the drill hall, where they were drawn up on parade to hear the remarks of the scout commissioner on the afternoon's work. Headed by the scout band and bugler's they then marched through the city, making an excellent showing.

To Appoint New Secretary

It is expected that steps will be taken by the government at an early date to appoint a new secretary to the royal commission entrusted with the revision and consolidation of the provincial statutes. Mr. Osborne E. Plunkett, whose sudden and untimely death occurred on Wednesday last, had been associated with this commission as a secretary.

Preparing For Scott Act Vote

As a preliminary to the taking of the vote at Prince Rupert and Chilliwack on the 14th proximo on the proposal to substitute the Canada Temperance Act in those centres for the present high license and strict regulation plan of dealing with the liquor traffic, application has been made to the provincial secretary for copies of the revised voters' list for the districts in question and these are now being printed, and will be sent forward as quickly as possible to the respective returning officers, Mr. Lorne



Speaking of Style--

Just take a moment to note the nice lines that distinguish this garment from the productions of the ordinary tailor. It has character—plus quality. You can get this identical coat ready-to-wear or tailored-to-your-special-measure by Lowndes, Toronto. We are exclusive agents

W. & J. Wilson 1221 Gov't St. Victoria

MacLaren of Prince Rupert and Mr. Ashwell of Chilliwack. The lists are exceedingly up-to-date, having been revised to be 2nd instant.

Exchange Is Doubled

In consequence of the relegation of the officials of several of the departments of the provincial service to quarters in the new government buildings annex, the capacity of the parliamentary telephone exchange has been necessarily doubled, an additional switchboard being installed. Hereafter the exchange will handle considerably more than 100 telephones required for the work of the various public offices "over the Bay."

Cable Now Laid

The completion of the cable now being laid to connect Campbell River and Cuthberts cove on Valder Island, with Vancouver Island, Mary Island and other islands between northern Vancouver Island and the mainland is expected during the current fortnight. A government survey party in charge of Mr. Porter of this city is now at work on Mary Island. Only three days were occupied in the laying of the cable from the mouth of Campbell River to Quathlanki Cove.

Agricultural Aids

Short courses in animal husbandry, with practical demonstrations in live stock judging, are to be given next month at Duncan and at Courtenay, the dates fixed being respectively the 14th and the 19th and 20th proximo, at the district agricultural hall. For Duncan, the abstract programme is: 10 a. m., dairy cattle judging; 11 a. m., sheep judging; 2 p. m., heavy horse judging; and 3 p. m., swine judging; while at 8 p. m. a public meeting will be held, to be addressed by Mr. M. A. Jull, on "Breeds and Uses of Farm Animals" and by Mr. P. H. Moore, who takes for his subject "Producing Cream for the Creamery." The arrangements for Courtenay are: Monday, Dec. 19, 10 a. m., dairy cattle judging; 2 p. m., swine judging; Tuesday, Dec. 20, 10 a. m., heavy horse judging; 2 p. m., sheep judging; 3 p. m., tuberculin demonstrations; 8 p. m., public meeting to be addressed by Mr. M. A. Jull, Dr. A. Knight and Mr. P. H. Moore.

Breach of Bush Fire Act

An interesting point in respect to the interpretation of the Provincial Bush Fires Act has been submitted for judicial determination in a stated case now receiving consideration by Mr. Justice Murphy, the question presenting itself as to whether last season's amendments to the statute make the owner or servant liable for damages occasioned by a fire started on the former's land. Mr. R. F. Mc-

"Advertising is to business what steam is to machinery."

G. W. Newton

Advertisements Written and Placed for All Lines of Business

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READ THIS:

"When the merits of the different methods of paving for city streets are considered fairly, without prejudice, and apart from personal interest and the graft which sometimes is powerful enough to raid a city treasury irrespective of the public interest, it is probable that nothing has yet been devised which for all-round merit beats the paving known as 'Bitulithic'."—Extract from the British Columbia Mining and Engineering Record of October, 1910.

This, and many other excellent things have been printed in the paper referred to about Bitulithic. Everyone realizes that this pavement is about to cast into oblivion everything that has hitherto preceded it in the matter of pavements.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

We have the
Coal
also the
Delivery
Try both

Kirk & Co.

Yards and Office: Victoria West

Phone 212

SENSIBLE Underwear

—The kind that you like to wear—the kind that feels good to wear, and the kind that wears well. In any weight, and at prices which are less than you usually pay for the same quality.

Ask to See Dr. Jaeger's East Wool Underwear—the Finest Wool Made

T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO. Ltd.

F. A. GOWEN, Managing Director
Clothing and Haberdashers 1114 Government Street

THE AFTER EFFECTS OF A BAD COLD

Are a serious matter. Fully three-quarters of the fatal illnesses today begin with a chill or cold.

BOWES' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

Should be taken by those who are trying to recover from a cold or "La Grippe." No remedy like it for building up the system. Unrivalled for delicate women and children.

\$1.00 BOTTLE—HERE ONLY

CYRUS H. BOWES

Tels. 425 and 450
Chemist 1228 Government Street

C.C. Russell

Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, 1704 Douglas St.

Cheapest Millinery Supply Store in Canada

JUST ARRIVED

Wool Shoulder Shawls, Knit Gloves and Fascinators
Also White and Drab Corsets, all sizes from 18 to 30 again in stock. Prices, per pair, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and **\$1.25**
Orders Taken for Better Qualities



That Splitting Headache
will vanish if you take

"NA-DRU-CO" Headache Waters

Give quick, sure relief, and we guarantee they contain nothing harmful to the heart or nervous system. 25c. a box, at all druggists. 26
National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.

CLEARED LANDS

The Cleared Lots at Qualicum Beach, Newcastle District, are now on the market in tracts of from thirty to forty acres.

For plans and prices apply to L. H. Solly, Land Agent, Victoria, or L. E. Allin, Local Agent, Parksville.

ARE YOU OUT FOR THE DOUGH?

A Bread Mixer Sale. Only five left, all 4-loaf sizes, and for this reason we will clear them out at a price. Regular, worth \$2.50. Our Clearing Sale Price, each **\$1.90**
This is your chance for a mixer.

This is the store of varied and exceptional bargains, where the tiniest of sums will buy much that is beautiful, durable and useful.

HAND-MADE WASH BOILERS. Each **\$1.00**
COPPER BOTTOM BOILERS, extra heavy. Each, **\$1.75**
WRINGERS, the best made, at each **\$4.50**
WASH BOARDS, the 35c kind. Each **25c**
DUTCH CLEANSER, 3 tins for **25c**
FELS NAPTHA SOAP, 5 bars **25c**
CAMP STOVES, with oven. Each **\$2.50**
WHITE TOILET SETS at, per set **\$1.50**

P.S.—Special Sale of Beautiful China, in Plates, Cups and Saucers, Berry Sets, Salad Bowls, Cake Plates, etc.

Halliday Clyde Co., Ltd.

Phone 855 Tinsmithing, Etc. 558 Johnson Street

ANGUS B. McNEIL

1—100 feet, Government St., close in. Snap **\$5,200**
2—Near Burnside, corner with small building **\$900**
3—Fine House, Richardson, new **\$5,200**
4—Snap on View **\$5,500**

AMUSEMENTS

New Grand Theatre

Manager Worley, of the New Grand theatre, announces that to balance his account on this week's show he will have to have every seat in the Grand theatre filled at every performance, for it is the most expensive billing he has handled here, and has been sent here because of the strong patronage given the theatre lately. This, however, he says will test the capacity of the place where everybody goes to the full limit.

The feature act is that of Daly's Country Choir, Kathryn Scott, Ruth Latimore, William A. Knight and Joe R. Chapman; soprano, alto, tenor and basso, respectively, who make no pre-

stage next week, which is more than are "on" at some of the big shows.

Majestic Theatre

An intense dramatic story of the separation of two human hearts through the influence of money is told in the new biograph feature to be shown next Monday and Tuesday entitled "The Message of the Violin." The girl in this instance chooses wealth in preference to sentiment and later learns that her former dancee has attained fame as a violinist. At a grand reception she hears him play and his message on the instrument makes realize what she has sacrificed. "An Unfair Game," a vitagraph production of telling character. It concerns a young society girl who is spending a



RUBE DICKENSON

Ex-Justice of the Peace, at the Grand Tomorrow and all the Week

ventions at all except to sing. The voices are selected for their great purity of tone and sweetness and evenness. The quartette will be heard in the old sweet songs that please everyone, and will introduce also some modern melody for variety sake. Rube Dickenson, the ex-justice of the peace will occupy fifteen minutes in the same turn that he made his initial New York appearance. In his popularity there spread like wildfire, and it is no exaggeration at all to say that Dickenson will be a sensation here when he appears in the laughable one man act "The Ex-Justice of the Peace."

"The Wise Mr. Cohn," has been translated into eight languages and played in as many countries simultaneously with its American presentation. In it here are Kathryn Waters

holiday in the country. There she meets a hunter who falls in love with her and she encourages his attentions although engaged at the time to a financier in the city. "The Child of the Squadron" is a very human story of French military life during the days of Napoleon and possesses many touching qualities. "A Hunt for a Collar" is bound to be appreciated by the average man who has had the same experience, and which furnishes great amusement for the spectators.

Romano Photoplay Theatre

The management of the Romano theatre have secured some very fine films which will be shown on Monday and Tuesday, "Keeping His Word" is the finest drama ever put out by the celebrated Imp company and takes



The Dancing Chorus with The Lewis and Lake Co. at the Lyceum, Monday, November 28

and Robert Carter with a riot of fun, produced from a clever act that is constructed for fun making alone Mr. Carter and Miss Waters have been together a long while, and have never yachted a failure.

The dancing and singing hit of the bill this week is in the hands of three people, the Knight Brothers and Miss Sawtelle. Endowed with great dancing ability Miss Sawtelle will be the attractive stepper of the trip. "Wanted a Donkey" (it should be easy) if the title of the act for which Leo and Chapman are responsible. It sounds all right for a good laugh, and we'll let it go at that and take a look at it this week. Now that makes twelve people playing on the Grand

first place on the bill. It is the story of a young news boy who sold a paper to a wealthy gentleman, and taking a five dollar bill runs to get the change. When he does not return the gentleman goes home and tells his wife that he has been done again. The real cause of the delay is that the young fellow has been run over by an auto and seriously hurt. He calls his young brother to the bedside and after giving him instructions as to where the gentleman can be found, he gives him the change and tells him to return it at once. The gentleman and his wife hurry to the hospital to see the lad. Upon seeing him the lad raises himself on his elbow, and with a smile on

Tuesday and Wednesday—Kiddies' cost special; full details in Tuesday's Colonist.

New lot of stylish Bags just arrived. Ask to see them tomorrow.

General News from the Mantle Department

Though season is rapidly advancing and purchases are heavy, our Mantle Department is continually being augmented with further exclusive models.

SUITS

Even those acquainted with rare suit values offered at "The Fashion Centre" are delighted that we have gone far beyond the standard set in former seasons. We particularly invite all ladies who demand fine materials and perfect workmanship to inspect our stylish models. Just think of it—a stylish and exclusive suit can be purchased at Victoria's recognized "Fashion Centre" for as low as **\$16.50**.

Newest Winter Coats

To provide each fair lady with a really stylish Coat, which has no counterpart for miles, at a very moderate price, is our aim. Many Victoria ladies have left our store delighted with their stunning Winter Coat bought at "Campbell's." Our Coats, which have the distinction of being very durable, start at **\$9.75**.

DRESSES

Whether you desire a Dress of dainty simplicity or an elaborate creation in a costume, we can show you an exclusive assortment of either. The great demand this season for ready-to-wear dresses has caused us to show a very large assortment designed to please all tastes and purses. Prices start at **\$12.00**.



FURNITURE

FOR XMAS GIFTS

Only Four Weeks to Christmas

IT IS NOT TOO SOON to purchase your Christmas Gifts now. Stocks are at their best. You can get first choice and be waited on promptly. We hold any goods purchased for delivery when required. Furniture makes suitable and useful gifts, and the keynote of modern Christmas gift-giving is utility. We have a very fine selection of goods suitable for gifts at very moderate prices.



EASY CHAIRS

Wire Back Easy Chair, covered in soft Spanish leather. A most comfortable kind. A beauty for.....
CASH PRICE **\$41.40**
Other easy chairs in tapestry from **\$5.85** and upwards

PARLOR and DEN FURNITURE

We are showing fine assortments of these seasonable goods and respectfully invite your inspection and comparison. Low prices and good values at this store.

FOR CHILDREN

Morris Chair for the little ones. Just like papa's, with two velour cushions and adjustable back.
CASH PRICE **\$4.05**
Children's Rockers from **90c** up. Order early for the little ones.

SMITH & CHAMPION

420 Douglas St.

"The Better Value Store"

Near City Hall

New Empress Theatre

For the coming week has some very special features. "The Great Aviation Meet" is the best film ever shown. Ralph Johnston, who was unfortunately killed, is seen racing with Dextro, who has just made another world's record. Also will be seen the start of the great balloon race. Watch this paper for announcements of another great film entitled "The Great Train Holdup".

(Pathe Freres.) We also take this opportunity to notify the many patrons of the New Empress that we give the longest matinee show for the convenience of adults and children who are not able to visit picture shows in the evening.
Ninety men are employed in connection with a new radium factory in Sweden, sixty to mine the ore and thirty to smelt it.

The Daily Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited. Liability.
1211-1212 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. MATSON.

THE DAILY COLONIST

Delivered by carrier at 50 cents per month if paid in advance; 60 cents per month if paid after the 15th of each month. Mailed postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city of Vancouver districts, which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom, at the following rates:

One Year \$5.00
Six Months 2.50
Three Months 1.25
London Office, 20-22 Fleet Street.

Sunday, November 27, 1910

MUTUAL INTERESTS

Perhaps the antagonism to business interests so frequently expressed by wage-earners is not wholly inexplicable nor due wholly to faults on one side; but whatever may be the cause of it, its existence is greatly to be deplored. There is not much use in discussing mere abstract propositions in this connection, and so we will at once come to the concrete. One frequently hears it said in Victoria that certain interests look upon the Board of Trade with hostility. An impression seems to prevail that the Board is an association of business men bonded together with the object of exploiting the public welfare to their own advantage, and it is the fact that a proposal emanating from the Board is regarded with distrust if not actual hostility simply because it originates with that body. What grounds are there for this? The work of the Board is before the public and the whole community is in the enjoyment of the benefits that have flowed from it. The people of Victoria need hardly to be reminded of the totally inadequate and really dangerous steamer service between this city and Seattle only a few years ago. Matters came to a climax with the wreck of the Clallam. The Board took prompt action and invited the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to enter that field. Here the great utility of the Board was at once made manifest. Before the railway authorities would consent to act some guarantee of the support of the business community was needed. The company's officers needed something to lay before the directors. That guarantee the Board was able to give, and there was no other body that could secure it. The result was that the railway company engaged in the service and we see the result every day of our lives. The class of vessels which the Canadian Pacific put on compelled the Grand Trunk Pacific to adopt an equally high standard and will determine the character of the car ferry service which the Canadian Northern will give. We put it to those persons who are disposed to look upon the Board with hostility, to say if they will not concede that herein that body was working for the interests of every man, woman and child in the city. We have selected this instance, because it is a conspicuous illustration of the manner in which the business men work together for the benefit of the whole community. There are some people who think the Board ought to discuss abstract principles, but it is not a debating society, but a business body that aims to do practical things in a practical way. Other instances might be given such as the campaign for the erection of the Empress Hotel, the efforts that have been put forward successfully for better mail service and countless other matters some of which necessarily more nearly concern the business community than the general public, but not one of which is hostile to the general public.

Why, then, should any section of the community feel itself hostile to the business element. Appeals have before now been made to the workmen of Victoria, and not always unsuccessfully, to oppose certain projects for no other reason than that they emanated from the business community. Yet surely we are all interested in the prosperity of the business community. Take the case of this paper. The services of a good many persons are needed in its publication, and those men know perfectly well that if the business community withdrew its advertising they would be thrown out of employment. It is true that if these men, with others, did not spend their money with the business men, the latter could not pay for their advertising, but this only demonstrates how intrinsically interwoven are the interests of every section of the community. Today being Sunday, it is very likely that workmen will discuss to some extent the problems involved in their relations to the rest of the community. It is right that they should do so; we would wish that business men did the same thing much oftener than they do. We suggest to workmen that they should think today of these problems from the point of view above suggested, that is, the mutual interests of their interests rather than any real or fancied antagonism. We suggest also to business men who may read this that they could with advantage search their hearts on this question. Let them not be always quite

sure that they are right when they find themselves in antagonism to the great body of wage-earners. Let them seek out a plan for a rapprochement, so that we may all unite as one man for the promotion of those things which make for the advancement of the community and the betterment of our interests as individuals.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The Natural History Society has given evidence that it has broadened its sphere of activity. There is a great deal of work in a province like British Columbia to which such an organization can devote its energies to the public advantage. It has already done much, although the result of its efforts have hitherto been known to the general public only in a limited way. The name of the society does not give an adequate idea of the scope of its usefulness, which really embraces every line of physical investigation and includes matters of historic interest. In these lines there is a vast field in British Columbia that is almost wholly unexploited. The Provincial government is engaged in the very laudable work of collecting all the historical dates possible, but the most that can be done in that way is the preservation of matters of present or future interest, so that they may be available for use hereafter. The government cannot very well undertake to authorize research, which, indeed, to be effective, must be carried on by persons who work at it for amore and not because they are paid for so doing. There are in British Columbia hundreds of people who might, with pleasure to themselves and advantage to the public, associate themselves with the Natural History Society, and it would be an excellent thing if its membership could be increased sufficiently to warrant the periodical publication of a report of its transactions.

A suggestion has been made that the name of the organization should be changed to something that would more actively describe its purposes, and that affiliated societies should be formed in different parts of the province between which papers could be exchanged before being published. If that could be accomplished, annual sessions of all the branches might be held at such points as might be deemed best. It is possible that a good case could be made up for some slight recognition from the legislature of a provincial organization of such a character.

In a Nova Scotia constituency, Mr. James Tory has been chosen as a candidate by the Liberals. A Tory victory seems assured in this case.

There will be much interest in the location of the Canadian Northern Railway Island Division as detailed in this morning's paper.

It is hoped that the trade returns of Canada for the year will reach the unprecedented sum of \$800,000,000. Truly this is a growing country, and one that only rank blundering can keep from unparalleled prosperity.

A letter signed "One of the Victims" cannot be printed unless the writer consents to its appearing over his own proper signature. As the writer is a stranger in the city, we may add that this is our invariable rule.

An incident that recently occurred in the city ought surely to teach the various organizations of women not to lend their names to persons who endeavor to engage in money-making enterprises under their auspices.

A correspondent is informed that Mr. Roosevelt is a gentleman who hunts lions in Africa and was hunted by the tiger in New York, both hunts having been successful. His present whereabouts is unknown, but a letter addressed to Sag Creek might find him.

The return by acclamation of Mr. Lucas for the vacant seat in Yale was generally expected. The Liberals did not think it wise to invite a defeat and the gentlemen who proposed to run as "independents" thought better of it. We welcome Mr. Lucas to a seat in the house.

Speaking of the time taken before advertising for tenders for the construction of the Island Division of the Canadian Northern Railway, Mr. D. D. Mann said that this delay was really in the public interest, for it was due to the desire of the company to find the best possible grade. A low grade is a daily benefit to the public as well as to the railway company.

The claim is advanced on the strength of the experience of express companies and other concerns employing many horses, that the practice of feeding animals during the day is injurious, and that to set a horse to work after a noon feed is to endanger his digestion and very likely to cause his death. The fact that very many horses break down prematurely is attributed to this noon feed. Those who claim to be able to speak with authority say that a horse does better work and keeps

in better condition if he is only fed at morning and at night. This is a matter that horse owners might very well look into.

The Kingston Board of Trade very accurately expressed the opinion of the very great majority of Canadians when it resolved that the tariff should be so framed and consistently maintained as to encourage investment of capital in Canadian enterprises and to transfer to workshops of the Dominion the manufacture of many goods which we still import.

State Senator Travis, of Brooklyn, swore in an investigation recently that he had been offered \$100,000 to vote against the anti-gambling bill when it was before the New York legislature last year. And yet we are told that the "bookies" do not really find their occupation profitable, but are a lot of altruistic people, who put up their own money so that people may enjoy themselves.

We are informed that Mr. Templeman's defeat in Victoria is a sufficient reason for his omission to speak in favor of the naval policy, and especially in regard to its bearing upon the Pacific Coast of Canada. Well, if that is the way he looks at it, we have nothing more to say, but shall hereafter in what we may have to say in consideration of this vital question accept this explanation of Mr. Templeman's otherwise inexplicable silence.

Not far from Weyburn there is a town called Ogema, which, we are told, bids fair to be a rival of Kinderley. Of course you know at once where these new Canadian towns are; but if you do not, you have some excuse for it. It is a pretty hard proposition to keep up with the making of geography in this Dominion. In case you do not know, we may say that they are in southern Saskatchewan, and to be frankly honest we did not know until seeing the names, we looked them up.

The revolt of the Brazilian sailors is a very remarkable incident, and especially so because of the abominable manner in which they bombarded Rio de Janeiro. Such an absolute lack of any sense of responsibility seems inexplicable. The fact that the mutineers were in possession of the ships ought to have been regarded as sufficient guarantee that they could enforce compliance with their demands without firing upon a defenceless city. Even in actual warfare Rio would have been safe from attack.

A weird story is "played up" in the Seattle papers about certain pirates who have been captured on Puget Sound. As becomes every self-respecting pirate they had "a lair," likewise a number of aliases. The pirates consisted of three men and two women. Very properly they "lived mysteriously"; also very appropriately "they shunned the abodes of men." When one has read the long story through it transpires that they were simply a band of everyday thieves. We question the propriety of surrounding the doings of such vermin with a halo of romance. There is enough mischief done by the "penny dreadfuls" without it being augmented by the daily papers. A thief is a thief, and that is all there is to be said about him.

Lord Clinton says that Canada needs men more than money. There are men and men. Some men expect to find soft snags immediately on their arrival and to be able to make their choice of jobs. They complain if they can only secure employment at manual labor. But they ought to remember that in a new country it is only such work that offers in any large amount. To new comers who object to it, we would like to say that tens of thousands of people in the United States and Canada started life in that way. In fact it is the surest way to start. The man who begins at the foundation to build up a career will be almost sure of success; but he must remember that he must do the building himself.

It seems only right to express what we are sure is the universal sentiment when we say that the ladies and gentlemen who contributed to the great success of the Cafe Chantant in aid of the funds of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society merit very hearty thanks. It would be invidious to mention the names of a few and if we attempted to give them all some of those whose industrious efforts were inconspicuous might be omitted; but we may say that the work was by no means confined to those whose names have appeared in connection with the programmes. In affairs of this kind there are always those who are content to labor unnoticed and whose only reward is the consciousness that they have done what seemed to be their duty.

CALGARY, Nov. 26.—Albert Peterson, aged 49, was found dead in a lane behind the Royal hotel today. Two men were fighting near where the body was found, and it is thought to be a case of murder.

Christmas Goods

ARE ARRIVING JUST AT THE MINUTE
THEY ARE WANTED

We have things figured out so fine that we are receiving large shipments of Xmas goods just when you are looking for them. We have spent a lot of time this year figuring out what you would like the best in the way of presents. Xmas is nearer than you imagine. It is less than a month until Xmas Eve, and we would advise you not to put off your purchasing until the last minute; at any rate we would advise you to look at the large assortments of Xmas presents we have now in stock, so that you will not require to make up your mind at the last moment what you are going to buy. Come to our store and pick out what you want, and we will reserve whatever you may purchase. You can phone us any time on Xmas Eve if you like for delivery to any address the article or articles you may buy now. The prices will be the same now as on Christmas week, and by purchasing now you will have a larger assortment to choose from. We can help you to do your buying, and we can suggest what we would consider a useful gift. A nice piece of furniture is one of the best presents you can give to any one, young and old.

The quality of our furniture lasts from Xmas to another for years and years. GIVES US A CALL.

See
If the
Goods in
Our
Windows
Don't
Suggest
Some Nice,
Useful
Presents



WHAT TO GET FOR HIM

Can't you make up your mind what to get for him? You surely have not been to our store, or you would have known long ago. It is not a difficult matter to make up your mind what to get for a gentleman if you give us a call. We have everything that will be appreciated by the male sex.

Smokers' Sets

These Smokers' Sets are of high class brass goods, in the very latest designs. They consist of 3 pieces and brass tray, \$7.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.50 and \$1.00.

Four pieces on Brass Tray \$6.50
Cigar Jars, each \$4.00
Tobacco Jars, each \$3.75
Shaving Mirrors, \$9.00, \$5.00 and \$2.00

Shaving Brushes

These very handsome Brushes with genuine badger hair, from \$2.50 to \$1.00

Beautiful White Leather Case, lined with white satin, consisting of Silver Shaving Mug and Brush \$16.00

Silver Cigarette Ash Trays, with sporting designs, \$2.50, \$2.25 and \$2.00

Gent's Case in beautiful leather, lined with velvet, consisting of two Razors, 1 pair of Scissors, Cork-screw, Tweezers, Button Hook, Knife, Nail File. Each only \$7.50

Military Brushes and Comb and Cloth Brush, in artistic leather cases, lined with white satin, \$6.00 and \$14.00

Morris Chair, Early English Oak, cushions in velvet \$18.00

Arm Chair, Early English Oak, two cushions in Spanish leather \$50.00

Arm Chair, Early English Oak, red leather \$35.00

Arm Chair, in Spanish leather, dark green cushions. Price \$25.00

Arm Rocker, Early English oak, cushions in Spanish leather \$25.00

Arm Rocker, Early English Oak, dark red leather cushions \$35.00

Arm Chair, Early English Oak, with beautiful design in back, upholstered in rich, dark red Spanish leather, finished with large brass tacks. Very artistic and only \$30.00

Order By
Mail

We're handling a lot of Mail Orders these days. If you've never tried this service you'll be surprised at its promptness and efficiency of it. Give it a trial.

WEILER BROS

Order By
Telephone

We have long-distance connection over the telephone. Send in your orders and we'll take the best of care to see that you are satisfied. Money back if you're not satisfied.

JUST ARRIVED

Doulton's Famous
Stone Foot
Warmers

These Foot Warmers are unequalled for retaining the heat and practically indestructible. No reason why you should get cold feet with one of these warmers. If you are in the habit of taking cold feet we have the remedy.

2-quart size \$1.00
3-quart size \$1.25

Don't delay, get one while we have them in stock. They are good sellers and go fast.

WEILER BROS
VICTORIA B.C.

What About a
Chair?

We have the finest Chairs to give to a friend for a Christmas present. Any man will appreciate a nice comfortable chair. These chairs are full of comfort. We have an immense assortment to choose from. Come in and have a look at these.

Smokers' Cabinets, solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish, also in mahogany finish with brass trimmings. Price \$5.50
These being made at our own factory enable us to sell them at this low figure.
Cellarettes from \$35 to \$14.00
Card Tables, \$5.50 and \$4.50
Willow Easy Chairs, \$14.00, \$12.00, \$11.00, and \$10.00

We can upholster these chairs in any material you wish. We have experienced men that do this kind of work. Let us give you an estimate on one of these chairs.

Foot Rests, upholstered in red and green leather, splendidly finished, \$4.00, \$3.50 and \$3.00

Medicine Cabinets.—We have a good assortment of these in Golden Maple, Golden Fir, Golden Oak. We have these with and without mirrors, \$6.00, \$5.00, \$4.50 and \$4.00

Easy Chairs, all upholstered in beautiful materials, some in the best of tapestry and others in the finest leather. An assortment which is unequalled. \$25.00, \$22.50, \$20.00, \$18.00, \$17.00, \$16.00 and \$10.00

Magnifying Racks, in solid Quarter Cut Oak, Early English finish, at each \$10.00

We have New Goods coming along every day. Give us a call and look over these new arrivals.

Morris Chair, Early English oak, cushion in velvet. Price \$11.00

Morris Chair, golden oak and Early English Oak, cushion in velvet, spring seat \$15.00

Morris Chair, golden oak, with spring seat, cushion in velvet and crushed plush \$20.00



\$1.00 DOWN
\$1.00 A WEEK

Buy a
**VICTOR OR EDISON
TALKING MACHINE**

At the
**MONTELIUS PIANO
HOUSE**

November-Records on Sale
Monday

See our window and floor
display of Autonomas, Broad-
wood, Kranich & Bach and
Chickering Grand Pianos.

**MONTELIUS
Piano House, Ltd.**
1104 Government Street
Corner Fort Tel. 44

**Curls, Puffs, Braids all
the Latest Styles at
Madam Kosche's
Hairdressing Parlors**
1105 Douglas St. Phone 1175

Be sure to see our stock of
**XMAS
BON BONS**
all colors, all prices.

We have opened up a swell line
of fancy boxes of Chocolates for
the Xmas trade, priced to please
the most careful buyer. Come in
and see our stock.

Have you ever used any of
Harry Webb's Old English Xmas
Palm Puddings?

A. Pool, Grocery
638 Yates St. Phone 418.

Madame Russell
Is Now Located in the
PEMBERTON BLOCK
and not at 715 Courtney Street

**THE
REAL LACE SHOP**
Just in-Exclusive designs in
Honiton, Jabots, Ties and Hand-
kerchiefs.
1214 Broad Street.

**CHAMPION
SHOE REPAIRING DEPOT**
Bannerman & Horne Block, 636
Johnson St.
Quickest and best place to get
Shoes Repaired.
YOUNG & MANTON.

**SELECTING
CHRISTMAS
GIFTS**

As the mind turns to Jewelry
in choosing presents for Xmas,
so should you seek the store of
Little & Taylor for gifts of
quality at small cost.

We would like to call your
special attention to diamonds.

If you wish to make a gift of
everlasting worth which will
be a constant source of pleasure
to the wearer, you cannot do
better than purchase a diamond
from us.

Diamonds mounted to your
own liking from \$5.00 to \$500.

Little & Taylor
The Store of Value.
611 Fort Street.

It's Stylish If Christie
Has It



**SOROSIS
SHOES**

Are much sought for by
discerning women, readily
chosen because they are not
only stylish, but correct in
every minute particular.
They fit the foot as a glove
fits the hand, and give the
acme of comfort and satisfac-
tion in wearing qualities.

We would like to show you
our

**Smart
Fetching
Sorosis
Shapes**

At \$5 and \$5.50

Very latest fashions in all
the new winter designs—
boots that retain their grace-
ful shape until the last day
of wear.

It is a real pleasure to us
to show these "Shoes of Dis-
tinction" to ladies, whether
they come as purchasers or
merely to see the "Sorosis."

G.D. CHRISTIE

Corner Government and
Johnson Streets

If Christie Has It, It's
Stylish

Mr. J.D.A. Tripp

Pupil of Moszkowski and Leschetizky
(Certificated.)

Piano virtuoso and teacher in the
advanced grades of piano playing, visits
Victoria Wednesday of each week. Stu-
dio 1305 Fort Street. Phone 1461.

Algernon R. Dobson, T.S.C

London, Eng.
Will receive pupils on and after
SEPT. 7th, (Winter Term)
Music Studio
Phone L-680, 1511 Chambers St.

**ALL
TRIMMED
HATS**

**AT
Reduced Prices**

**THE HAT
SHOP**

705 YATES STREET
Next to Merchants Bank

GOURLAY PIANO

The player knows the difference
between a Gourelay and an ordi-
nary piano as soon as the fingers
touch the keys. There is a re-
sponsiveness both of tone and
touch that demonstrates

GOURLAY SUPERIORITY
Catalogue free on request.

Bleasdale Piano Co., 346 Yates St
The only up-town music store in
Victoria.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. J. H. Monk from Salt Spring
Island, is in town on a short visit.

Miss Stanton is in town for a few
days' visit from Cobble Hill.

Mrs. J. C. Davis has returned to
town and is in residence at The Oaks,
McClure street.

Mr. and Mrs. Grahame from Seattle,
arrived in town yesterday and will
spend the next few days here.

Mr. T. McQueen went over to Van-
couver last night on the Princess
Royal.

Mr. William Matthews left yester-
day via the Northern Pacific on a
business trip to Butte, Mont.

Mr. S. Perelval from Pender Island,
is spending a few days in town at the
Balmoral.

Mr. John Boys, who has been in
town recently on a business visit, left
yesterday for Vancouver en route for
Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Grant and Miss
Grant are among many Winnipeg vis-
itors now in Victoria and during their
visit here, are staying at the Empress.

Mrs. Fred Landsberg will receive the
first Friday in December at her home
166 Medina street and after that every
first Friday in the month.

Mr. E. E. Blackwood, local manager
of the Northern Pacific, left on Fri-
day afternoon on a week-end visit to
Seattle.

Arthur B. Whitaker returned home
from the East yesterday afternoon,
where he has been studying watch-
making and optics in Toronto and
Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weeks of Van-
couver, who have been spending the
past few days in Victoria, left yester-
day for Cowichan, where they will
spend a few days.

Last evening at the residence of the
Rev. D. Macrae, Mr. Chas. Gilman of
Beach Cottage, Head street, was united
in marriage to Mrs. Sarah Chudwick,
of Dundas street, Victoria West. The
Rev. D. Macrae officiated.

On Saturday afternoon, at the First
Presbyterian church, marriage, the Rev.
Dr. Campbell celebrated the marriage
of James Alexander Calderhead, late
employee of the C. P. R. company, as
engineer on the Princess Victoria, and
Lily Martin of Dundee, Scotland. The
bridegroom was supported by R. W.
Marsh and the bridesmaid was Eliza-
beth Robertson of Mount Tolmie. Mr.
and Mrs. Calderhead will reside in
Sherwood Cottage, Cadboro Bay Road.

The Victoria High School Athletic
association is holding a Saturday
evening in the A. O. U. W. hall.
This function is in honor of the
visiting hockey, rugby and basketball
teams from the Vancouver High. Miss
Thain's orchestra has been secured and
the supper arrangements are in the
capable hands of Mrs. Jenner. A com-
mittee of the staff, consisting of Prin-
cipal Willis, Miss Cann, Miss Henry
and Mr. F. G. C. Wood, have the af-
fair under their supervision.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Williams, 934
Hillside avenue, gave a very enjoyable
and pleasant evening to their friends
in honor of his brother who has just
returned from Ft. George. Quite a
number were present who indulged in
games of various kinds, afterwards
dancing, which kept his friends until
the wee hours of the morning. Among
the many present were: Mr. and Mrs.
Dunster, Mr. and Mrs. J. Palmer, Mr.
and Mrs. J. S. Williams, Mrs. T. Pal-
mer, Miss K. Palmer, Miss E. Palmer,
Mrs. E. Cave, Miss B. Williams, Miss
G. Johnson, Miss F. Rankin, Miss Ives
Miss Brown, Mr. Collins, Mr. J. Wil-
liams, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Brooks,
Mr. Lockie, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wil-
liams, Mr. V. Williams and many
others.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

Banquet Will Be Held Wednesday
Evening in Honor of St. An-
drew's Day.

Next Wednesday evening the Cate-
donian society will celebrate St. An-
drew's day at the Dominion hotel by
a dinner in honor of the event. Be-
sides the members of the society, there
will be a number of invited guests
present and a good programme of
toasts and songs are provided. The
host of the Dominion hotel is noted for
providing good things for the inner
man, and with the menu as provided,
as well as a good representation of
citizens, present the toast—an en-
joyable time is expected.

Esquimalt Lady Dies in East
OTTAWA, Nov. 26.—Mrs. Andrew
Hogg, of Esquimalt, died suddenly at
Ipswich, near this city, last night, fol-
lowing the administration of chloro-
form in a case of dentistry. Her
husband has been notified by telegram.

Pork Sausages

SAUSAGE ROLLS, MINCE
TARTS AND PIES

A. W. Simmons

207 Government St., opp. P. O.
White Labor Only

Phone No. 1033.
CHRISTINE

MILLINERY PARLOR
"The Absconder," Blanchard St.
London and Paris Models. A
few models just to hand.



**Victoria
Home
Of
Ladies'
Wear**

See the beautiful window dis-
play of our Yates Street Ladies'
Wear Store. Exclusive designs in

**Evening Gowns
Ladies' Coats
Silk Waists
Marabeau Suits**

Pay us a visit at your earliest
convenience. You will be surpris-
ed at our showing of dainty gar-
ments—and the reasonable prices
we are asking for them.

713-715 YATES
STREET

Just above Douglas St.

Ladies'
Outfitters

FINCH & FINCH

Ladies'
Outfitters

Munday's Shoe Store



**SPECIAL TRADE
INDUCEMENTS FOR
SATURDAY**

See Our Windows Filled With High-Class Shoes
Specially Priced for Saturday

We Can Save You Money



**LADIES'
GUNMETAL
CALF BOOTS**
Waterproof soles
Classic make.
Regular \$5.00.
Saturday - **\$3.85**

See Our
**STRAP
SLIPPERS**
\$1.75 kind.
Saturday - **\$1.00**

See the
**MCPHERSON
SHOE**
Regular \$6.50
Saturday
\$4.85

**CHILDREN'S
JAEGER
SLIPPERS**
35¢

The
**ASTORIA
SHOE**
For Men
Tan Winter Calf
Heavy waterproof
soles
Regular \$7.00
Saturday
\$4.85

**LADIES'
SPATS**
All colors.
Regular \$1.50.
Saturday
75¢

**MEN'S
CARPET
SLIPPERS**
Special price
Saturday
\$1.00

MEN'S SHOES
Box Calf, heavy
stock
Leather lined
Goodyear welts
Regular \$5.50
Saturday - **\$3.85**

See Our
**CHILDREN'S
\$1.25 SHOES**
for - **75¢**

**THE
EMPRESS
SHOE**

Ladies', in Vici Kid, Velour, Calf and
Patent Colt. Values to \$6.00.

Saturday \$2.50



THIS SHOE
WITH
RUBBER HEEL
IS A GREAT
FAVORITE

**THE
CLASSIC
SHOE**

For Ladies and Children
The New Style High Napoleon Cut.

\$4.00 for - - \$3.00
\$2.75 for - - \$1.95

SEE OUR GENUINE ENGLISH "K" BOOTS. NONE BETTER FOR THE WET WEATHER.
ALL STYLES AND LEATHERS.

MUNDAY, THE SHOEMAN

1227 GOVERNMENT STREET

Self Locking Blocks

Will allow a weight to be lifted to any height and held there without making fast.

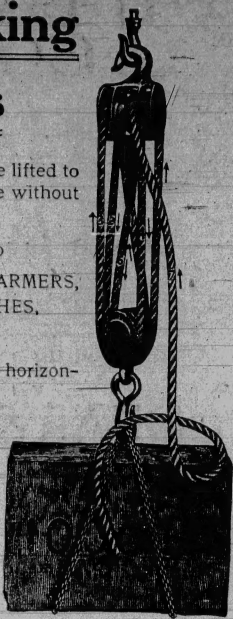
Are of great use to
PAINTERS, LINEMEN, FARMERS,
STEAMERS, LAUNCHES,
BOAT HOUSES

Can be used vertically or horizontally.

LET US DEMON-
STRATE THEM
TO YOU

E. B. Marvin & Co.

1202 Wharf Street



Henrich Haeberlein's Lebkuchen and Marzipan

DIRECT FROM NURNBERG, GERMANY.

We have just unpacked a shipment of these famous Honey Cakes:
Branne Lebkuchen, packet 35c and 25c
Weisse Lebkuchen, packet 35c and 25c
Basseler Lebkuchen, packet 35c and 25c
Liskerle, packet 50c
Pflastersteine, packet 50c
Runde Koenigs Kuchen (decorated), each \$1.50; square \$1.50
Runde Marzipan Lebkuchen, in fancy tins each \$1.25, square per tin 75c
Dampfnisse, per lb 50c
Spitzkugeln Choceladen, lb 60c
Mataronen, Vanilla and Elisan Kuchen, packet 50c
Hoerngekuchen, square, each 50c
Frucht Brod, packet \$1.00
Nurnberger Allerl, in decorated tins, each 75c
Ansichten, packet 35c
Mandel Kuchen, packet 90c
Each one of these is exceedingly delicious; just what you'll need for Xmas gifts.

H. O. Kirkham & Co., Ltd.

Importers of High Class Groceries.

Cor. Fort and Douglas Streets

Phone 178.

THE MIKADO BAZAAR

Japanese Fancy Goods

Special sale for Bamboo Blind,
\$1.25, and 65¢ 75c.

1404 Gov't St. Cor. Johnson

WASHINGTON HAY

A Large Consignment Just
Arrived

Best Quality
Timothy

Large Bales
Stock Up for the Winter
Right Now

L. H. HORNE

Corner Broad and Johnson
Streets

Telephone 487

OUR BON BONS

AND CHRISTMAS
NOVELTIES

Are now ready for your
inspection

CLAY'S

Confectioners & Bakers,
619 Fort Street

Tel. 101

COAL

We have without doubt the best
Household Coal

on the market.
Give us a trial. Prompt delivery.

J. E. PAINTER & SON

604 CORMORANT ST.

Phone 536.

Commencing

Thursday, Oct. 6

We deliver milk daily in bot-
tles in Victoria West and Esqui-
malt districts.

Victoria Creamery and
Milk Supply Co., Limited

Telephone 1344.

A Special Effort Is Being
Made in the

Proclamation
of the Gospel
In Victoria Hall

Cor. Pandora and Blanchard
Streets

Christians are urged to in-
terest themselves in these
meetings and to come and
bring their unsaved friends.
Meetings commence at 8
o'clock.

FREE TO ALL COME

Just arrived a full line of

Xmas Photographic
Calendar Mounts
and Pads

for 1911. Call and see them be-
fore they are all picked over, at

Maynard's Photo
Stock House

715 Pandora St. Phone 2-360.

NEWS OF THE CITY

False Alarm

A false alarm from the corner of
Dallas road and Simcoe street last
night shortly before 6 o'clock gave the
fire brigade a needless run. No
signs of fire could be seen.

Preparing For Wet Weather

For the past few days city work-
men have been busy making tempo-
rary crossings of gravel and crushed
rock on those streets which during
the wet weather require some such
improvement.

Socialist Meeting Tonight

Parker Williams, M. P. E., will be
the speaker at the Socialist meeting
in the Grand theatre at 8 o'clock to-
night. One of his usual well pre-
pared and logical addresses is looked
for. A hearty invitation is extended
to all. Questions and discussion in-
vited after the address.

Woman's Auxiliary, P. R. J. Hospital

The regular meeting of the Woman's
Auxiliary Society, P. R. J. Hospital, will
take place on Tuesday next, the 29th
inst. at the board of trade rooms, Bas-
tard square. A large attendance is re-
quested as final arrangements for the
forthcoming ball have to be made and
the Christmas work considered.

Jubilee Hospital Ball

Members and friends holding tickets
for the hospital ball on Friday next at
the Empress hotel are asked to kindly
make their returns on Monday, Tues-
day or Wednesday in the forthcom-
ing week, at the Alexandra club. This
question having been asked if nurses
may appear in uniform at the ball, the
committee beg to state that this is not
only allowed, but is considered to give
an added distinction to the event.

Will Be Given Preference

Relative to the recent complaint
made by the secretary of the Victoria
Laborers' Protective Association to the
effect that men engaged on city
works, and ratepayers in the city,
have been discharged and foreigners
put in their place the city engineer
has advised the city that all superin-
tendents and foremen in the depart-
ment have had instructions that men
who are ratepayers and residents of
the city must in all cases be given
preference, other things being equal.

Girls of Knox Church.

On Wednesday evening last, the
Knox Girls' club held a meeting at the
home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gleason,
Vining street. Business was discussed
in the first part of the evening, after
which the club welcomed a new mem-
ber, Miss J. Paterson. Dr. Etta
Donovan then gave a health talk
which was very much appreciated and
after which a vote of thanks was ad-
dressed Dr. Donovan. The meeting then
closed with singing "God Save the
King."

Ellen Terry.

Tickets for Miss Terry's perform-
ance here on December 6th have been
mailed to the members of the Victoria
Musical society. Should members not
receive their tickets they are requested
to communicate with Mr. Denham at
the box office at the Victoria theatre
immediately. Numerous projects for
the entertainment of Miss Terry while
in the city, are under way. Boxes for
the performance have been secured by
Mr. J. Herick McGregor, president of
the Victoria Musical society, Mrs.
Matson, Mrs. Dunsmuir, Mrs. Plumer-
felt, Mrs. Trewartha James and Mr.
V. Schwabe.

Daughters of the Empire

The Imperial Order of the Daughters
of the Empire will meet on Tuesday
next, November 29th at 3.30 p. m. in
the drawing room of the Balmoral
hotel to discuss future plans of work
and consider the recommendations
made by the national executive of the
order. An imperial note has been
sounded throughout our empire which
must be sustained by the national and
patriotic work of the Daughters of the
Empire and kindred organizations and
all members of these organizations, as
well as those desirous of becoming
members, are cordially invited to be
present on Tuesday afternoon.

Cost of Civic Works

Alderman Bannerman is at present
endeavoring to arrive at the difference
in cost of civic works done under the
contract system and by day labor.
Recently the Pacific Coast Construc-
tion Company completed a number of
permanent sidewalks, the contract
price being \$17,620, but the company
has handed in a bill for extras am-
ounting to \$2,300. This extra charge
has not yet been passed upon by the
engineer, and while the average cost
per foot of sidewalk under the origi-
nal contract price was \$1.35 if the
extras are added it will be somewhat
more. Until the council deals with the
extras no comparison with work done
under day labor will be possible.

"You can deposit your money at 4
per cent interest with the B. C. Per-
manent Loan company and be able to
withdraw the total sum or any por-
tion thereof without notice. Cheques
are supplied to each depositor. Paid up
capital over \$1,000,000, assets over \$2-
500,000. Branch office, 1210 Govern-
ment street, Victoria, B. C."

GETTING READY FOR CHRISTMAS.

The spirit of Christmas is beginning
to show itself, and the best evidence of
that fact is a handsomely illustrated
Jewelry catalogue now being distributed
by W. H. Wilkerson. It is a decided
advance over anything previously at-
tempted in a local way, and is equal
in printing and illustration to the best
efforts of the big Mail Order Houses.
It is intended to emphasize the advan-
tage of doing all your buying at home,
and shows by actual comparison how
you can save money by dealing with
your local jeweler. This catalogue
suggests the appropriate thing for
everyone's Christmas, and gives you a
chance for deliberate selection with
everything guaranteed precisely as
represented.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C.,
at 8 p. m., November 26, 1910.

SYNOPSIS.

The weather is becoming unsettled
along the coast and rain may become
general throughout the Pacific slope.
The weather is decidedly cold in North-
ern British Columbia and moderately
cold in the Prairie provinces.

TEMPERATURE

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	33	43
Vancouver	31	44
New Westminster	30	42
Kamloops	28	39
Prince Rupert	26	38
Atlin	12	16
Dawson, Y. T.	4	6
Calgary, Alta.	18	28
Winnipeg, Man.	23	33
Portland, Ore.	38	48
San Francisco, Cal.	44	56

FORECASTS

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific
time) Sunday:
Victoria and Vicinity: Winds, mostly
easterly and southerly, chiefly cloudy
with occasional rains.

Lower Mainland: Winds mostly east-
erly and southerly, chiefly cloudy,
with rain or sleet.

SATURDAY

Highest 43

Lowest 33

Ebony

Makes Good
Gifts

Acceptable alike to man or
woman. See our immense new
stock; every conceivable thing
suitable for holiday presents:

MANICURE PIECES, from \$1.50
to 25c

LADIES' HAIR BRUSHES,
\$4.50 to \$1.00

GENTLEMEN'S HAIR
BRUSHES (in case), \$3.50
to \$3.50

LADIES' MIRRORS, \$4.00 to
..... \$1.75

CLOTH AND HAT BRUSHES,
\$3.50 to 75c

Other articles too numerous to
mention, such as Powder
Boxes, Glove Cases, Shaving
Mirrors, Match Boxes, etc., at
popular prices.

LAST ENGLISH MAIL
CLOSES DEC. 10th
Any Article Bought Here
Packed and Mailed Free

W. H. Wilkerson

The Jeweler

915 GOVERNMENT STREET

Tel. 1606

To Old British Public School Boys

At a meeting held in Victoria it has
been decided to have a dinner of the
above at the Empress hotel, Victoria,
B. C., on Saturday, the 21st day of
January, 1911. Gentlemen wishing to
be present are requested to write to
the undersigned enclosing the price of
a ticket, which is \$2 (exclusive of
liquor) and to state the name of the
school they were at and the date they
were there.

CHARLES ST. BARBE,
P. O. Box 697, Victoria, B. C.

HOUSES BUILT

On the
Installment Plan

D. H. BALE

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
Phone 1140.
Cor. Fort and Madsen Streets.

New Arrivals from Belfast, Ireland,
consisting of Pure Linen Bureau and
Sideboard Scarfs, Afternoon Tea
Clothes, Doilies, and Hand Embroid-
ered Handkerchiefs, all at our usual
low cash prices. Robinson's Cash
Store, 642 Yates street.

McClary's famous Steel Ranges and
Heating Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's
1313 Wharf Street, near Johnson
Street, Victoria.

S. P. C. A. cases of cruelty phone
Inspector Russell, No. 1921.

In a few days we will be open for
business at the premises occupied by
Messrs. Holsteman Co. on Govern-
ment Street, with an entirely new
stock. Victoria Book & Stationery Co.,
Limited.

If it's something interesting to
yourself you would like to see, take a
look into Wenger's jewelry window."

"One-blame thing after another."
Just nicely settled in our new store
when the bank buys the premises over
our heads and we have to sell out our
immense stock of high class jewelry,
gold silver and fine glassware at from
20 to 30 per cent. below our already
well known low prices. A chance in
a lifetime is thus afforded the public
to secure useful and handsome holi-
day gifts at exceedingly low prices at
Wenger's, Government street, near the
alley.

Children's Bearskin Goods

We have to hand a large stock
and splendid value in the fol-
lowing:

Bearskin Coats at \$1.50, \$1.75
and \$2.00
Bearskin Coats at \$2.50 and \$3.00
Bearskin Muffs at 45c and 60c
Bearskin Stoles, from 50c to 90c
Bearskin Hoods from 60c to 90c
Bearskin Rugs, large size at
each, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00

G. A. Richardson & Co.

Victoria House 636 Yates St.

The Leading Cash Drygoods

Store of the City.

Sectional Bookcases

AN IDEAL XMAS GIFT
for the book lovers and a
charming piece of furniture
for the "den."

BAXTER & JOHNSON
CO., LTD.

721 Yates St. Phone 730

FORSALE

TIMBER LIMITS

Licenses and Crown
Grants

COAL LANDS

FORT GEORGE
ACREAGE

For prices and terms
apply to

ERNEST BRAMMER

Tel. 2095

Office:

103 Pemberton Block

THE BEST GIFTS

are those which last. For this
reason gifts of silver are always
appreciated. To distinguish the
best, look for the trade mark

1847 ROGERS BROS.

Handsome presents may be
selected in spoons, knives,
forks, or fancy serving pieces.

"Silver Plate that Wears"
Best tea sets, dishes, waiters,
etc., are stamped

MEIKERIDGEE CO.
MADE BY THE TAYLOR MILL CO.

THE
London Second-Hand
Exchange Company

We pay the highest cash price
for cast-off clothing, such as
Ladies' and Gents' "What is the
good to put things away that you
can't use or wear. Old clothing,
boots and shoes, hats, all kinds
of tools, guns and pistols and
jewelry of all descriptions. We
pay cash for any old piece of
broken jewelry, gold or silver. All
kinds of books bought.

STERN & FLASH

1601 Store Street, Victoria, B. C.
Telephone 1128.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET
COMPANY, LIMITED, LIMITED.

To All Whom It May Concern:
Notice is hereby given that (owing
to a change in the management of the
company and to avoid legal proceedings)
all debts owing to the above company
up to and including the 5th of July
ult. must be paid forthwith to the col-
lector, Mr. H. W. Croft, or to Mr. W.
Curtis Sampson at his office, 1213
Langley street, Victoria, B. C.

By order of the board,
E. E. WELCH
Late Manager.

Gentlemen's Military Hair Brushes

In Massive Solid Ebony, with Genuine Russian Bristles, which
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SINGERS, HUMBERS, ENFIELDS, TOURIST
Ladies' Gents' and Juvenile Models.

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POTATOES! POTATOES! POTATOES!

We have just received a new lot of Fine Island Potatoes—the
best on the market. Order now. Price is rising.

\$1.75 per 100 lbs.

SYLVESTER FEED COMPANY, 709 Yates Street

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Temporary Office: 1209 Blanchard Street

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TEMPORARY GYMNASIUM IN DUCK BLOCK,
BROAD STREET

Gym. opens Friday, November 25th, 8 p.m. All interested
report at office.

For Lumber, Sash, Doors, and all Kinds of Building Material, go to

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Overcoats to Order \$15

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and manufacturers of all kinds of
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Goods.

New Canadian Geography now on
sale at The Victoria Book and Sta-
tionery Co. store, corner Broad and
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Our special Christmas Stock of the above is now complete, and a more beautiful showing has never before been brought into the city.

The Range of prices helps you to make a Christmas selection for some relation or friend.

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\$35 to \$6

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The above prices are, as usual, guaranteed to be the lowest obtainable.

LADIES' AND MISSES' NEGLIGEE

Kimono in every conceivable quality and design.
75c to \$50

Dressing Jackets. 65c to \$6



DRESS AND WAIST PATTERNS

Silk Shirtwaist Patterns. \$6.00 to \$1.50

Dress Patterns. \$3.00 to \$4.00

SHAWLS AND SCARFS

Silk Shawls from \$15.00 to 85c

Silk Scarfs from \$5.00 to \$1.00



SILK UNDERWEAR

Pure Silk Stockings, all sizes. \$1.00

Pure Silk Vests, etc. \$3.00 to \$2.00

LINENWARE

Linen Doylies. 50c to 2 1/2c

Linen Table Covers. \$15.00 to 85c

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS

Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs. \$1.25 to 10c

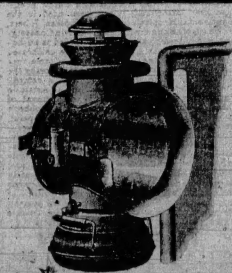
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Dashboard Lanterns
Railroad Lanterns**

For Sale By

**THE HICKMAN TYE
HARDWARE Co., Ltd.**

244-546 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

OBITUARY NOTICES

La Croix

The funeral of the late Nelson La Croix of Cedar Hill will take place tomorrow from the St. Francis church at 11 o'clock. Any flowers left at the Victoria Undertaking parlors will be delivered.

Dinmore

The funeral of the late Thomas Wesley Dinmore will take place from the family residence, 815 Queen's avenue this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, where the Rev. Mr. Warkner will officiate. Interment will be made in the Ross Bay cemetery.

ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST

NEWS OF THE CITY

Damaged Waggon in Collision
At the corner of Montreal and Kingston streets at 12 o'clock yesterday a waggon of the Victoria Truck & Dray Co. ran into the Victoria Steam Dye Works' wagon and broke the shaft and the whiffletree and also bent the axle. Both wagons were on the left side of the street, and when they were a short distance of each other the laundry man pulled his horse over and was struck, the driver escaped uninjured.

To Hold Sale of Work

The Junior branch of the Cathedral Women's Auxiliary is busy preparing for the sale of work to be held on Wednesday, December 7th, in the cathedral schoolroom. The members will keep up their reputation in offering for sale pretty and useful articles for Christmas gifts, at most reasonable prices. For the past three years help has been sent to their excellent Mr. Edwards, now a deacon, in the Northwest, and having received an other appeal from him as urgent as the former ones, they are hoping to be able to grant his request through the generous support of their many friends.

British-Israel Society

The Victoria branch of the Imperial British Israel association meet on November 21st, at 8 p. m., in the No. 1 hall (first floor) of the A. O. U. W. building, Yates street, and extend a cordial welcome to all. The president will continue the series of studies of "God's Way Among the Nations," particularly in respect to "The Adversary Coming in Like a Flood" and "The Outpouring of the Spirit Upon Israel." When and Where? A new series is in preparation entitled "One Fold and One Shepherd. Who, When and Where?" Early in January, Mr. Oudum, chairman of the Carnegie library, Vancouver, will lecture for the association upon the question of "Our British-Israelite Origin." Further announcement later.

Farm Labor on Island

The many inquiries recently received by the Vancouver Island Development League for positions as farm laborers on the island lead Mr. McCaffrey, the secretary, to suggest that the provincial bureau of information would fulfill a want by obtaining as far as possible from the different farmers' institutes the number of men required, and so arrive at some conclusion as to the demand for a class of labor. The activities of the league, through its general and specific advertising propaganda have led to a daily increasing flood of letters, as well as personal inquiries, and while the number of inquiries is increasing, those in search of land to likely parts of the island, it is unable to supply specific information as to where a demand for farm laborers exists. Mr. McCaffrey considers that this information should be obtainable from the different farmers' institutes, and as they are a portion of the provincial department of agriculture the necessary statistics would be more readily supplied to the bureau of information. Were the league in possession of such information it could succeed in directing a continuous stream of settlers to the points where farm laborers were required.

Diocesan Mission Fund.

In all the Anglican churches collections will be made today for the Diocesan Mission Fund from which the stipends of the clergy in the country districts are paid. The parishes in the city, as well as in Nanaimo and Cowichan, are self-supporting, but in all other districts it would be impossible to supply resident clergy if it were not for this Diocesan Fund. Each district contributes an amount fixed by the synod in connection with the local authorities. During the past year a new district has been formed for Cobble Hill and Shawigan, and a resident clergyman is to be appointed for Metchosin and Colwood. Liberal offerings are asked, as the Diocese is now practically self-supporting. No grant is received from the S. P. G. in England, and of the \$2,500 granted by the Missionary Society of the Canadian church, at least \$2,000 will be returned. In some parishes regular contributions are now made to their fund by means of envelopes, which is obviously the right course and ought to be adopted in all parishes, and a special appeal is made to every Churchman on Advent Sunday.

Maricopa Oil Company's Progress
The following is an extract from the Maricopa Oil News, of November 19, 1916:

On the northeast quarter of section 32, township 12, range 28, the Maricopa Oil Company, under the management of Mr. Diamondfield, Jack Davis, is preparing to bring in one of the famous west side gushers which has spread the name of California oil throughout the world. The property adjoins the Midland Northern on the east, and is northeast of the Oilsope, both of these companies have obtained an enviable production basis. The principal stockholders and owners of the Maricopa Oil Company are W. Fred P. Pegg, former Goldfield, Nevada, attorney and mining man, U. S. G. Todd also an oil mining man of experience, and a considerable number of shareholders in British Columbia including J. P. Frampton and D. W. Hanbury, Victoria; J. R. Seymour, W. R. Arnold, Judge Fogg, and Mr. Todd were among the first to recognize the value of the Maricopa flat as a producer. They started building their rig on section 32 early in July. This derrick was destroyed by a claim jumper and the present well was commenced in August under the supervision of Mr. Diamondfield. Jack Davis. Since Mr. Davis acquired the management of the company, no trouble has been experienced. From any source, and work on the well has progressed without a hitch. On October 17, 1916, oil was first encountered in paying quantities at a depth of 2,050 feet. Mr. Fields, the head driller for the company and an ex-

pert in every branch of the business thought it best to continue on down for lower sand. This oil sand was successfully encountered at a depth of 2,415 feet. The well is now being bailed out, an abundance of oil and gas showing even through the mud deposited by the rotary pump. All indications point to a fine well and a light gravity oil. The American Midlands Oilfields Co., who were drilling against the Maricopa Oil Company in the exciting race for oil were unfortunate and at a depth of 1,750 feet their drill-pipe became hopelessly fast in the hole. The American Midlands Oilfields Co. have abandoned all efforts to free the pipe, have given up all hope of completing their hole and their camp is now practically deserted. Such, however, are the vagaries of fortune one big success and within a stone's throw a sad failure.

THE ARION CLUB

A Charming Concert by the Club and Assisting Artists

It was the general opinion of the large audience which heard the last concert of the Arion club, that the singing of the club was above its ordinary standard. Improvements are noticeable in a greater fullness of tone, more accurate phrasing and in promptness of attack which is very effective. The numbers which were rendered most skillfully were Beer's "At Sea" and "The Lost Chord" by Sullivan. A word of criticism may be offered as to the latter in the line "But I struck one chord of music" it was right that the movement should be staccato for the most part, but the word "chord" ought perhaps to be slightly prolonged with a diminishing effect, the close instead of being as sharp and clear-cut as the word "struck". The act of striking would of course be instantaneous, the chord itself should linger just a little. Of course this is purely a matter of taste and the suggestion is submitted with all deference. The setting of Tennyson's "Break, Break" was very well sung, but in it the composer, Brewer, seems to have lost touch with the sentiment of the poet. As a musical composition it has merit, but it lacks the idea of calm thoughtfulness and the deep inexpressible emotion which Tennyson has clothed his immortal words. Mme. Gloersen-Hultfeldt is a soprano singer whose training has evidently been of the best. The notes of her middle register are exquisitely sweet, but they do not preserve their quality in her lower or higher tones. Here is not a voice adapted for the intricacies of arias, and shows to best advantage in lyrical songs. Her fault is a lack of sympathy. It is said of Samuel that he could repeat multiplication in a language foreign to his audience in such a manner as to call forth tears. This is of course the consummation of art, and we do not look for it in many people, but it is not unreasonable to expect that a singer should be able to convey an idea as to whether a song is grave or gay.

TRUNK ROAD POLICY

Pacific Highway Association Commends B. C. Government's Intentions

The Pacific Highway association, an organization whose object is to connect up the main roads running along the Pacific Coast, so as to form a grand trunk highway between Mexico and British Columbia, is giving considerable publicity to the provincial government's trunk road policy in British Columbia. It is stated that within the next three or four years, the first class trans-provincial highway which the local government will build will connect with the Pacific Highway project. Ultimately it is pointed out there is a likelihood of the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba constructing similar grand trunk roads, and when all these are connected up the longest continuous stretch of first class road that has ever existed in the world will have been established.

Conservative estimates made by officials of the Pacific Highway association are that this road will draw more money to the Pacific coast than all railroads combined. These estimates are made on the grounds that while it will not bring as many visitors, those who do come by automobile will spend more money, and that is considered the vital problem that confronts the tourist cities of the Pacific coast. The question of the Pacific Highway has been taken up enthusiastically by the Vancouver Island Development League which is a member of the association. The league considers that the attractions of Victoria and other scenic points on the island will draw a large number of the visitors who make the trip northward from the wealthy centres lying between here and Mexico.

More than 10,000 union men and women took part in a parade on the evening of November 4, when they were planned as a demonstration of union-labor strength in Los Angeles.

Lewis & Lake Co. Again at the Lyceum

The Lewis & Lake Musical Comedy Co. returns to the Lyceum theatre again Monday night, when they open an extended engagement. In "Tudor & Adolph," a new musical show that will be seen for the first time in Victoria, there is no need of recommendation. This excellent Co. for they are bringing back all the old favorites and many new faces. Mr. Jack Clifford, German-Comedian and Yodler, Harryington & Melville and Miss Florence Chapman are among the new faces to be seen in Victoria for the first time, and the Lewis & Lake Co. promise their patrons a classier show than ever.

Hall's Sanitary Washable Distemper

The Cleanest and Healthiest Coating for Walls
Cheaper Than Paper
Dries Like Flat Paint

SOME OF ITS ADVANTAGES

It is a strong disinfectant; should be used after infectious cases, as recommended by leading physicians.
It destroys fleas, bugs and other pests.
It is perfectly washable 3 weeks after being applied.
It may be put on a damp wall, when it will stand better than oil paint.
It can be guaranteed to contain 1/2 per cent. of Cresylic Acid if desired.
It is free from Caustic and Alkali.
It will not scale off, and can be painted on or varnished.
It is made in rich, deep colors as well as tints—choice of seventy.
It is non-poisonous, cleanly in working, and applied very easily.
White ceilings coated with it will not turn black with sulphur; it never cracks or falls off like ordinary whitewash.
It requires no solution or liquid other than water (hot or cold) to mix it ready for use.
For covering power and durability it surpasses anything else procurable.
It is most suitable for the interior and exterior of wooden houses.
One coat gives an even and solid color, and is all that is usually required.

Call here and allow us to demonstrate its many merits more thoroughly. Or, if you wish, one of our staff shall call upon you and give you an estimate of what it would cost to decorate your house with this sanitary water paint.

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Christmas Ribbons, in hundreds of new and different colorings and widths including stylish Dresden and Peleier designs. Robinson's Cash Store, 542 Yates St.

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COAL HEATERS—a fine new line of the best and most reliable makes, ranging from \$24.00 to \$7.50
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INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER—The most popular butter of the day. 3 lbs. for \$1.00
PURNELL'S ENGLISH MALT VINEGAR—Quart bottle 15c
ANTI-COMBINE JELLY POWDERS—4 packets for 25c
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RE-CLEANED CURRANTS—3 lbs. for 25c
NEW ENGLISH MIXED PEEL—Per lb. 15c
SHELLED ALMONDS OR WALNUTS—Per lb. 40c
NEW SULTANA RAISINS—Per lb. 10c
OGILVIE'S FAMOUS ROLLED OATS—a fresh car just arrived. 20-lb. sack, 75c; 8-lb. sack 35c
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR—Per sack \$1.75
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FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR—20-lb. sack \$1.15

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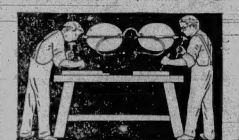
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Overcoats, \$25, Made to Order

Fine Tailoring at moderate prices. The largest assortment of Imported Woollens to choose from in Canada. Our Cutter is one of the best. Our mechanics are the finest. Our prices are right. Satisfaction or money refunded. Give me a trial. I can please you.

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The Sporting World



VICTORIA WEST SLOWLY CLIMBING

Now But One Point Behind the Wards—Take a Slow Game From the Garrison Yesterday—Soccer Results.

It was beastly luck, but the Tommies lost. Yes, that far-famed Victoria West soccer eleven defeated the game Garrison boys in a slow match of soccer yesterday at the Royal Athletic park, score, 2-0. The soldiers played a hard game with what little combination was shown, but the Wests set the pace throughout. Rejoicing at their victory, the Wests left the field in a jubilant mood, for they now lack but one point

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

- Soccer.**
- 1st Division.
- Victoria West, 2; Garrison, 0.
 - North Ward, 4; Esquimalt, 1.
 - Foresters, 1; J. B. A. A., 1.
- 2nd Division.
- North Ward, 4; Garrison West, 0.
 - Beacon Hill, 2; Fifth Regiment, 0.
 - Baraca, 5; Garrison, 0.
 - Oak Bay, 4; Esquimalt, 1.
- Rugby.**
- Victoria, 8; Vancouver, 8.

from equalling their old time rivals—the Wards.

Within a few minutes of the kick off, the Wests made an attack and nothing but the neat work of the goal keeper saved a low drive from a score. In turn the Garrison took a shot, but Beanev was on the job and with his usual accuracy he lifted the ball high out onto the field. A few minutes later the Garrison was awarded a corner kick, but within a flash the ball was rolling fast to the other end of the field. With a short, clear drive,

LEAGUE STANDING

1st Division.				
	W.	L.	D.	Pct.
North Ward	7	1	0	14
Victoria West	6	1	2	13
Garrison	4	3	1	9
James Bay	3	2	2	8
Esquimalt	3	5	1	7
Empress	3	4	1	7
Foresters	2	4	2	6
2nd Division.				
	W.	L.	D.	Pct.
North Ward	7	0	1	15
Baraca	5	1	1	13
Beacon Hill	5	2	3	13
Esquimalt	2	5	3	9
Oak Bay	4	3	1	9
Victoria West	2	4	3	7
Garrison	0	5	2	2
Fifth Regiment	0	7	0	0

S. Thackeray scored the initial goal. Prevost was given a penalty in front of goal, but too quick in driving, the ball bounded over the top bar, a good chance gone. Then Douglas, fullback for the soldiers, was hurt in the knees and was carried from the field. Garrison played from this on until near the end of the game one man short. Three goals, with men in each instance off-side went through the bars for the Wests, but fairly the referee did not allow them. The half closed 1-0.

The second half was quiet. Poor judgment in passing by the Soldiers, lack of gingeriness, and entirely too much off-side by the Wests, spoiled the interest in the game for those attending. The final goal came from a kick when things were pretty well mixed at the goalmouth. The ball bounded in toward the goal keeper.

ENTERPRISE OF THE RIGHT SORT

One of the most gratifying evidences of local enterprise that has come to our notice in a long while is a copy of a handsome Jewelry Catalogue issued by W. H. Wilkerson, in advance of their Christmas trade. It is elegantly printed, and every article picked out for illustration is intended to make somebody's Christmas happy. It gives a new impression of the resources and facilities of this well known Jewelry Store, and shows at a glance their ability to supply anything that may be wanted in their line. Our readers should make it a point to get a copy of this Catalogue, which is crowded with singularly appropriate Christmas suggestions.

He picked it up, but with several Wests on him, T. Peden kicked it from his hand and slowly the ball rolled behind the bars. Cheers from the Wests. Others from the Garrison—not in this half the Wests were again awarded many foul-kicks, but poor kicking netted them nothing.

The teams took the field as follows: Victoria West—Goal, Beanev; backs, Prevost and Cooper; halves, Bailey, Pettigrew and Thackeray; forwards, Wright, Sherritt, Peden, Thackeray and McDermott.

Garrison—Goal, Bromley; backs, Elton and Douglas; halves, Buxton, Sullivan and Brown; forwards, Gale, Ward, Stevens, Robertson and Buxton.

The followers of Samuel Lorimer mixed things yesterday with the Foresters, and neither of them survived with any definite idea of their abilities. The match concluded 1-1. In the first half, Ray, playing for the Lodge-men, was carried from the field in a critical condition. It is thought that his collar bone is broken. The Foresters played on one man short. Both goals were scored in the initial session, but several good shots to score were missed by the Foresters. The second half was well played and proved of more interest than the first, the play being considerably more even.

RESULTS OF SECOND DIVISION MATCHES

Beacon Hill's stalwarts showed excellent form yesterday and although opposed by the Fifth Regiment team playing at their best, the Hills won the match, 2-0. Thomas, who was responsible for both tallies, played an excellent game and McKay, a new comer to the aggregation from the East, showed that he is a comer. One goal was scored in each half.

Esquimalt was defeated yesterday in a fast match with the Oak Bay boys to the tune of 4-1. Esquimalt got their single tally from a penalty. The boys from the West-end were adverse to some of the decisions of the game. One instance is mentioned when three fouls resulted from one penalty to the Bays.

North Ward has not yet lost its

winning streak and continues the good work. They have gone on record in this city for not losing a game this season and made definite their win from the Wests yesterday by a goal to nil. The boys from the North-end are playing the best soccer in the city and even better than some of the first division affairs.

Baraca defeated the Garrison yesterday in a one-sided match to the score of 5-0. The winners played fast ball and the better of the play throughout.

JUNIOR LEAGUE

The Oak Bay Junior team won their scheduled match with the Wests yesterday to the tune of 5-0. Baker scored three goals. Market one, and Clegg one, making the entire score for the winners. Mr. Bishop made an impartial and efficient referee.

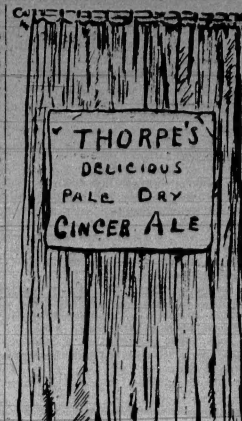
Although it was not confirmed, the High school junior team defaulted their game with the North Ward team yesterday. The Wards went through the usual formula of scoring a goal and take the game.

VANCOUVER GAME ENDS WITH TIE

Rugby Teams Representing Capital and Terminal City Give Fine Exhibition—One Vancouver Man Injured.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 26.—In one of the greatest exhibitions of rugby football ever witnessed on local fields, Vancouver played a drawn game with the choice of Victoria today. The score was eight points each. At half time the score was a goal and a try in the homesters' favor, and the three thousand spectators who gathered at Brockton Point grounds to witness the encounter, were mostly of the opinion that Vancouver would emerge victorious and thereby execute vengeance for the defeat which they sustained in the capital. Fate, however, ordained otherwise, for upon the resumption of play the Victoria aggregation put up a stellar game and managed to equalize the score, they also securing a converted goal and a try.

The encounter was one which will linger long in the memories of those who saw it, for from the kickoff until the whistle blew final time, there was not a dull moment. The excitement



at times was intense, particularly in the closing stages, when both lines were alternately in danger. It was a clean open game, devoid of any roughness, although vigorous play was in evidence throughout the battle. In the second half, Baker, Vancouver's centre three-quarter, was conveyed from the field suffering from a kick in the side, which he received in pluckily stopping a rush of one of the Victoria forwards. This loss counted a great deal in the result of the game, but despite the fact that they were only playing 14 men to 15, the homesters managed to hold their own.

The score about represents the play of the teams. On the day's play neither deserved victory. In the first half, Vancouver held the position safe, but in the opening of the second period they were literally swept off their feet by the swift movements of their redoubtable opponents. With about fifteen minutes to play and the game then standing a draw, the homesters rallied with a vim which was thrilling to see, and a score appeared imminent. Victoria cleared and took the oval to the other end, and ding-dong play ensued around each goal line in turn.

It was a case of Greek meeting Greek, of diamond cutting diamond. The referee, Mr. Mackay, ruled with an iron hand and never showed the slightest traces of partiality.

Vancouver rugbyites were undoubtedly disappointed in the result, for many opinions were heard after the battle had been fought and the forces withdrawn.

A fine crisp air bearing a delightful breeze at the whole scene enlightened by a strong sun, provided ideal conditions for the fray. The ground, as a result of the frosty weather of the

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- Hunting Coat, heavy duck, back and front game pockets, \$4.50 to \$3.60
- \$3.75 to \$2.95
- Hunting Coat, back and front game pockets, \$3.25 to \$2.45
- Skeleton Coat, sleeveless style, 1.50 to \$1.15
- Gun Cases, \$2.50 to \$1.95
- \$1.50 to \$1.15
- \$1.25 to \$1.15

Look in our window for prices, etc. of other styles.

PEDEN BROS. 920 GOVERNMENT STREET
Opposite Weiler's

last few days, was also in perfect condition.

Well Matched. All of the thirty players who participated in the memorable struggle, put forth their best in the interests of their respective cities. In the scrimmages which were formed on numerous occasions, the Vancouverites appeared to have the best of matters, but in some of the forward rushes the capital's representatives shone, while at the wheeling game there appeared little to base a deduction upon regarding the merits of either combination. At halfback Victoria held an advantage and the ball was consequently

more often transferred to their defending quartette than to the homester's three-quarters. Byrne and N. Savers combined rather well together, but it is doubtful whether the former was really fit to play in such a game. Unfortunately he sustained a little more injury to it during the progress of the game, but it can fairly be said that Byrne did not jeopardize his side's chances to win. Byrne played pluckily, but it could be observed that he was limping at times. As it was, he was instrumental in assisting in the scores which Vancouver made.

(Continued on Page Ten.)

DID YOU EVER STOP TO THINK

One of a man's dress is important part of a nice underwear.



MR. DRESSER:
UNDERWEAR IS IMPORTANT TO YOU BECAUSE IT IS NEXT TO YOU. YOUR OUTER CLOTHES CAN NOT FIT UNLESS YOUR UNDERWEAR DOES.
WE HAVE ALL SIZES IN UNDERWEAR FOR MEN SLIM OR MEN STOUT.
OUR UNDERWEAR WILL KEEP YOU WARM BUT WE WON'T WARM YOU ON THE PRICE. WE HAVE IT IN ALL WEIGHTS AND COLORS, IN WOOL, SILK, LINEN OR COTTON.
COME, LET US KEEP YOU WARM.
YOURS FOR HEALTH,
SAMBO.

How near Christmas is to being upon us? Now is the time when you must begin to scheme what is the most appropriate gift for the man. Just use a little discretion and buy him something useful instead of a trinket, which he will only lay aside. Get him something that will be of some service. If you will come in we will gladly offer you some suggestions which will be of great help to you in selecting a present. We will make shopping easy for you if you will only take the trouble to come in and examine our large stock of

SMOKING JACKETS, DRESSING GOWNS, MUFFLERS, VALISES, SUIT CASES, UMBRELLAS, COLLAR CASES, TIES, ARM BANDS, ETC.

IN FACT,

Everything For the Man at the

Semi-Ready Wardrobe



A Semi-ready Suit for Every Man

THE tastes of men differ widely; the style that satisfies one will not meet the requirements of another.

Diversity is an attractive feature at this store. In models and fabrics, our Fall Suits present a variety that will meet every need.

The suit you want is here.

\$15, \$18, \$20, or \$25.

Clothiers **B. WILLIAMS & CO.** Hatters
Exclusive Agents for Semi-Ready Tailoring. 614 Yates St.



Fisguard Street

All property in the neighborhood of Fisguard and Store Streets is bound to increase in value as soon as the location of the new traffic bridge is announced, whether that location shall be Johnson, Cormorant or Telegraph Streets. A lot, 60 x 120, on Fisguard, near Store, is therefore a good speculative buy at.

\$12,500

On payments extending over three years.

Lev. Bick
BROAD STREET

FORT STREET

Between Quadra and Vancouver Sts. Splendid business buy.

\$15,000

on easy terms. Revenue producer. We have the exclusive sale.

Plummer & Rideout

REAL ESTATE FINANCIAL AGENTS

118 Pemberton Block

Phone 2292

LEMON GONNASON CO., LTD.

Phone 77

P. O. Box 363

We can supply just what you want in lumber, sash and doors, steamed slash, grain fir and the latest in front doors. Howard's flush doors they are beautiful.

COLONIST WANT ADS BRING RESULTS

VANCOUVER GAME ENDS IN TIE

(Continued from page 9)

In the threequarter division, Owen Savers and McLeod played a fine attacking game while Baker and Thomas in the centre, were superb in the way in which they maneuvered defensive movements.

McLeod probably held possession of the ball for a greater period than any other man on the field, and the way in which he drew first blood for Vancouver when he ploughed across the line at the extreme right corner was one of the masterpieces of rugbydom. Baker played a good game up to the time he was injured.

Locke at the back, was a regular bulwark of defence, his long kicking, which found touch, providing plenty of rest for his forwards.

For Victoria the shining star was McGuigan, who played left threequarter. He kicked and took his passes in proper international style. Nason

also gave a line display, being prominent several times with a number of runs which gained much ground. Johnson at back, gave a good defensive exhibition and cleared his line on countless occasions with a grace and ease similar to Locke. Newcombe and A. Gillespie at halfback, had a shade the better of matters with Savers and Byrne, playing a good combination game and appearing to have a complete knowledge of each other's game. In the forward line, Miller, R. Gillespie and Sweeney were about the best. The teams fielded a few minutes after three o'clock.

Victoria kicked off and touch was found in Vancouver's 25. The ball in the line-out went to Victoria and the visitors' forwards, rushed the ball along, but were checked by Locke. A scrum was then formed in mid-field and Victoria secured the ball. Locke again relieved with a splendid kick to Victoria's 25, and Vancouver followed this up with determination. Johnson, however, came to the

rescue, and the play was removed to just beyond the half way line, from where it was transferred into the visitors' territory again. The ball next shot out from a scrum and travelled along the home team's threequarter line but just at the dangerous moment it wandered into touch a few yards from the line.

Vancouver First

Vancouver continued on the aggressive and from a scrum in front of the goal posts, the ball was sent out to the threequarters, the whole four handling and McLeod scoring on the extreme right.

After this score, kick and rush play occurred for a few minutes, but proved fruitless. Hard scrummaging followed, and Victoria pressed, Locke saving the situation with some good punts. A moment later Byrne was injured, being vigorously tackled by one of the opponents' forwards. There was a delay for a minute pending his resumption. McLeod again became prominent, going for the line in tip-top style. He transferred the ball to a forward who was supporting him, but the oval was muffed and another scrum took place, the outcome being that play was taken to the halfway line and then on into the Vancouver 25, where a good cross kick by a Victorian seemed to promise a score, the home team's line just being cleared in time.

Play was in mid-field when Vancouver secured the ball and Byrne, receiving it with fine judgment, passed at the psychological moment to Owen Savers, who romped across the line near the left corner flag. A superb kick by Locke majorized.

Half time arrived with Vancouver leading by a converted goal and a try to nil.

After lemons had been partaken of the game was resumed and Vancouver was the first to take up the aggressive, Stacey shining in some loose plays. Victoria retaliated a moment afterwards, and began to press hard, the result of their efforts culminating in a try, which was scored by Vincent. Ronald Gillespie failed to convert.

Vancouver restarted attacking movements, and Stacey charged down a kick of Johnson's, but the Victoria defence brigade rose to the occasion and cleared the line. McGuigan was again responsible for a fine run, but was once more forced into touch by McLeod. The latter player as a result of a pass from touch secured the ball, but it went astray and a Victorian pouncing upon it made a high punt, the oval again falling into McLeod's hands, and that player instantly making a mark. Little ground was gained owing to the keen tackling taking place.

Score Evened

While stopping a rush, Baker, who had been playing a star defensive game, was accidentally tackled and was forced to retire. Stacey being drawn from the forwards to fill up the threequarter line. Two minutes afterwards the Capital's representatives swept down the field and Sweeney, securing

darted across the line and scored the second try for Victoria. As the score was made between the posts it was generally conceded that a goal would result. Ronald Gillespie made no mistake; he coolly placed the ball and a moment later it waited over the cross bar.

With the score eight points each, the excitement was at its height. Each side was fighting for victory; every muscle was introduced to score a win. The Vancouver aggression were the first to make any headway, good threequarter play taking place.

McLeod was tackled by McGuigan when in dangerous proximity to the Victoria line, and then the visitors got the ball and took it up to the Vancouver goal posts. The defence was impenetrable at this period, but still Victoria continued to press. With play at halfway, the ball shot out to the Victoria threequarters, but no score resulted, Owen Savers managing to tackle at the right moment. The ball went into touch, and from the line-out the Vancouver forwards started a rush which sent play to their opponents' 25.

The Victoria threequarters then got the oval, but they found the defence too sound, being unable to break through. Owen Savers then made the run of the afternoon. Sprinting from the far end of his 25, he studied several of the opposing team, and was only brought down about fifteen yards from the line; two threequarters finding it necessary to make the tackle. This thrilling run seemed to give more heart to the Vancouver players, and they commenced another rally. McLeod received the ball and gave a cross kick. The leather was then kicked back to his wing, and he was forced into touch a few yards from the coveted area behind the posts. Victoria retaliated, and Nason distinguished himself with a good run, being instrumental in taking the platoon to the Vancouver line. Relief was gained to the halfway line, and then another rush to Victoria's 25 took place. R. Gillespie found touch at the half line flag and play hovered around this part of the field when the final whistle blew, proclaiming that honors were even.

The teams lined up as follows:

Victoria—Back, Johnson; threequarters, N. Gillespie, Vincent, McGuigan and Nason; halfbacks, Newcombe and A. Gillespie; forwards, Miller, Jeffs, Hopgood, Heinckey, Holt, S. Gillespie, R. Gillespie and L. Sweeney.

Vancouver—Back, Locke; threequarters, O. Savers, Baker, Thomas and McLeod; halfbacks, Byrne and N. Savers; forwards, Ross, L. Thomas, Matthews, B. Clark, St. Galle, Stacey, MacDonald and Ashton.

Referee, Mr. Mackay; touch judges, W. H. Spaulding and C. B. Worsnop.

The San Francisco bookbinders report that all shops have conceded their new scale. The minimum is now \$2.50 a week. The gain is \$1.50 a week.



Tea or Coffee Sir?
Make it Tea if you serve

"SALADA"
Yearly sales, over 20,000,000 packages

THE BEST REMEDY

For Women—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Belleville, Ont.—"I was so weak and worn out from a female weakness that I concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took several bottles of it, and I gained strength so rapidly that it seemed to me that I could make a new woman of me. I can do as good a day's work as I ever did. I sincerely bless the day that I made up my mind to take your medicine for female weakness, and I am exceedingly grateful to you for your kind letters, as I certainly profited by them. I give you permission to publish this any time you wish."

Mrs. ALBERT WICKETT, Belleville, Ontario, Canada.

Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will cure female weakness and so successfully carry women through the Change of Life as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs.

For 30 years it has been curing women from the worst forms of female ills—inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and nervous prostration.

If you want special advice write for it to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. It is free and always helpful.

BELVEDERE! BELVEDERE!

CHEAPER THAN ACREAGE FARTHER OUT

Why are we Selling Lots in BELVEDERE So Quickly?

Originally 312 Lots, Now 128 Unsold

Because the people recognise that Belvedere is the greatest Snap that has ever been offered to the investing public.

All between one and one and a half miles from the City Hall. Belvedere is in the Northeast of the city, where the big growth is being made. The Best Business section of the city is shifting to Douglas Street and Yates Street, bringing the centre of the business portion of the city closer to Belvedere.



Don't let the Knocker Steer You Off. Come in and Let us Show you

We don't need an automobile to show you Belvedere—the street car goes there every ten minutes.

Cement walks, graded streets, close to the new High School, and to the new George Jay School. In a beautiful, respectable, new and clean section of the city. Building restriction, \$1,500.

Prices will be raised on what we have left two weeks from today.

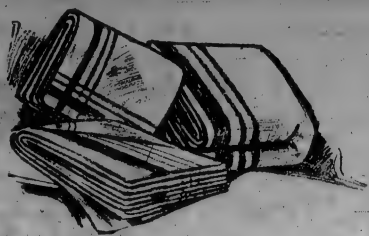
Present Prices: \$300 to \$450 per Lot. Terms \$50 Cash and Bal. \$15 per Month

McPHERSON & FULLERTON BROS. Owners

618 TROUNCE AVENUE

PHONE 1888

VICTORIA, B. C.



GET PURE WOOL BLANKETS AND HEAVY GLOVES FROM US

The quality of our Blankets and Gloves is known among mining men and surveyors all over the province. We want those in lighter occupations to know of them also.

Blankets

From very light weights, up to the famous Hudson Bay Blankets. Priced from \$3.45

Gloves

Excellent quality Woolen Gloves. Per pair, 60c and \$1.00
Genuine Peccary Hog Skin Gloves, per pair \$1.75
Horse Hide Gloves, per pair \$1.50
Others, in different hides, prices at, per pair 75c

Jeune Bros.

570 Johnson Street

Phone 795

THE MAGNET

THAT DRAWS IS QUALITY

WATERPROOF CLOTHING, MEN'S OVERCOATS, YOUTHS' OVERCOATS
BOYS' OVERCOATS, MEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SUITS

ARTHUR HOLMES

628 Yates St., Cor. Broad

Advertise in the Colonist

WATER BY-LAW PASSES

Oak Bay Electors Approve Bylaw to Raise Money for Water Distribution System

Yesterday the electors of the Municipality of Oak Bay passed the by-law authorizing the borrowing of \$50,000 for the purpose of purchasing pipe, laying the same and construction of a system of distribution of the water supply. Voting took place at the school house, Oak Bay avenue between the hours of 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. of the 532 voters on the list only eighty-six appeared at the polls. Those who voted for the measure numbered seventy-five, while ten voted against and there was one spoiled ballot.

The small vote is accounted for by the fact that the great majority of the voters were so sure the measure would pass that they did not take the trouble to turn out, evidently having every confidence in the council's action in submitting the by-law.

Re-organizing of Carpenters.

The organizers of labor are very busy in Victoria at the present time.

LOGICAL REMEDY FOR ECZEMA

Many different remedies have been tried for Eczema and other skin diseases. But it is now known that the only possible cure is a mild, soothing liquid made up of Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol, Glycerine, and other ingredients so carefully compounded that each ingredient has its proper effect. This compound is now made up in the D. D. D. Prescription. Ten years of success and thousands of cures show the merit of this wonderful compound, but the most convincing proof is a trial of the remedy by any eczema sufferer. D. D. D. will prove to you that you can be cured. The very first drops will give you instant relief. Write the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. V. C. 43 Colborne street, Toronto, for a few trial bottles, and prove its wonderful effectiveness. C. H. BOWEN & CO., Druggists.

and there is no exception with that old established organization of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, as they have their organizer H. Sheen of Vancouver, in the city, who has been very active during the past week among the non-union men and has already added a considerable number of new members to the local in this district. A reunion meeting is arranged to take place in the Labor hall, corner Johnson and Douglas streets, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, when Organizer Flett, representing the American Federation of Labor, will be present, and also several other able speakers. All carpenters are invited and a special invitation is given to non-union carpenters.

The Police Court.

A cyclist was fined three dollars for riding his wheel on the sidewalk by Magistrate Jay in the police court yesterday morning. Four drunks were each fined three dollars.

St. Andrew's Society.

The regular bi-monthly meeting of St. Andrew's society will be held on Monday night in Wallace hall, Broad street, when election of officers for the ensuing year will take place.

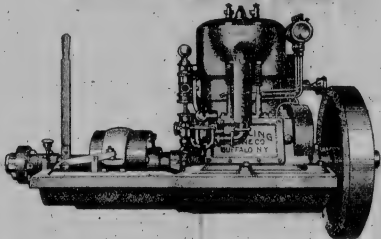
Ladies' Musical Club.

The Ladies' Musical club have organized a choral class which will meet every Monday evening at 8:30 p. m. in the drawing room of the Balmoral hotel, under the leadership of Mr. Paul Edmonds. The first practice will be held tomorrow, Nov. 28th.

At Cafe Chantant.

In addition to the programme of Friday night at the Cafe Chantant, was the slight of hand work of Herr Peters, who performs with ease and in an amusing way, difficult feats. Watches, cards, and coins seemed to appear and disappear at will anywhere he chose.

"STERLING" LAUNCH ENGINES



4-Cycle, slow speed, heavy duty. Specified by U. S. Navy for all their power launches. Winner of New York to Bermuda, 715 miles, non-stop run.

A. H. STYLES & CO., Marine Department, 1052 Port St. Phone 2058.

High School Cadets Sheet

The cadets of the High School held their first indoor gallery practice at the drill hall yesterday morning. Some very good scores were made. A few of the best are: Capt. Borgs 27, L. C. Brown 26, Cadet Deasley 24, Cadet Munson 24, L. C. Gerow 21, Corp. Graves 21, Lieut. Hammington 20, Cadet Sanson 20, Cadet D. Loeke 20, Cadet Heyland 20, Lieut. Stevens 24.

Jamieson's Crystal Theatre.

Business for Mr. Jamieson's first week at the Crystal theatre exceeded all expectations and fully justified his judgment in determining to launch out for himself. Last night it was impossible to accommodate the crowds, notwithstanding the large seating capacity, and the night's business was the largest since the house was built. For Monday and Tuesday Mr. Jamieson has secured an exceptionally good series of four of the latest reels of pictures. Thos. J. Price left the New Grand last night and will open with Mr. Jamieson at the Crystal theatre tomorrow afternoon, and Maynard Macdonald will have charge of the operating room in the Broad street theatre. Mr. Clutter, the former operator at the Crystal exchanging places with him at the Grand. Mr. Macdonald has been with Mr. Jamieson ever since he first opened the old Grand on Johnson street, and they both want to stay together, hence the switch.

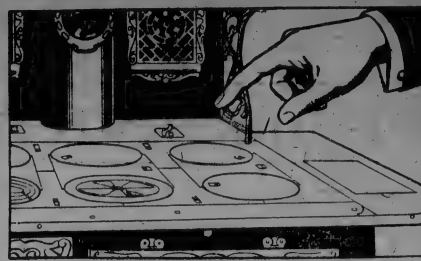
Unsolicited Publicity

In the "Civilian" newspaper, printed at Southampton, Eng., appears a number of articles from the pen of Mr. A. R. Scarlett advocating the formation of a society for encouraging emigration to Vancouver Island. Mr. Scarlett, who is connected with the Customs and Excise Laboratory at Southampton, has been very much impressed with the literature emanating from the Vancouver Island Development League, copies of the different books having been supplied to him by the Hon. J. H. Turner, British Columbia's agent general in London. His articles have attracted considerable attention among his colleagues in the British Civil Service, many of whom have a deeply rooted desire to live the more congenial, free and natural life of the horticulturalist. His efforts, entirely unsolicited, except inasmuch as he has been inspired with missionary zeal by the literature with which he has been furnished, are an interesting reflection of the work of the development league, the sphere of activity of which is becoming daily more enlarged.

BOULEVARD MAINTENANCE

New System of Levying Annual Rate For Upkeep Will be Adopted

The method of levying the annual rate for boulevard maintenance will be changed. The city engineer will be instructed to prepare a schedule of rates based on the size of the boulevards to be maintained. When the system of boulevards was first instituted here a boulevard of greater width than four feet was not contemplated and for that width a charge of five cents per front foot was established and found to about cover the cost of maintenance. Within the past two years, however, boulevards of much greater width have been



This Cooking Top Won't Crack

war or bulge—because it is made in four pieces which allow for contraction or expansion. It stands the punishment of the hottest fires because it is extra heavy, extra strong and built for genuine every day service. Material, the best of it; workmanship, all that it ought to be. From every point of view the Kootenay has proved itself for sixty-three years in thousands of homes where nothing could take the place of the



Go to the nearest McClary agent. Ask him to prove to you that it will be best for you. He will gladly show you. Write this very day for full information and the Kootenay booklet. Address the nearest McClary branch.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary

be instructed to prepare a schedule of rates based on the size of the boulevards to be maintained. When the system of boulevards was first instituted here a boulevard of greater width than four feet was not contemplated and for that width a charge of five cents per front foot was established and found to about cover the cost of maintenance. Within the past two years, however, boulevards of much greater width have been

Golden Opportunity

SALE! SALE!

Golden Opportunity

A CROWDED STORE has been the case ever since we started

OUR BIG FORCED OUT OF BUSINESS AND GETTING OUT OF BUSINESS SALE

AT THE RED FRONT CLOTHING STORE

OPPOSITE QUEEN'S HOTEL—FOOT OF JOHNSON STREET

We are getting the money and endorsement of the shrewdest of Victoria buyers. Our Stock is large and Up-to-Date, and comprises:

CLOTHING, OVERCOATS, RAINCOATS HATS, SHOES, AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS

And we are selling it below Half the Actual cost. Below we quote a few of our many thrilling bargains:

20.00 SUITS, Now	\$12.00
\$15.00 SUITS, Now	\$8.50
\$10.00 SUITS, Now	\$5.50
OVERCOATS, Regular \$18.00, Now	\$12.00
OVERCOATS, Regular \$15.00, Now	\$9.00
OVERCOATS, Regular, \$12.00, Now	\$7.50
RAINCOATS, Regular \$10.00, Now	\$5.50
CRAVENETTE, Regular \$10.00, Now	\$5.50

PANTS, Regular \$4.50, Now	\$3.00
PANTS, Regular \$4.00, Now	\$2.50
PANTS, Regular \$3.50, Now	\$2.50
PANTS, Regular \$3.00, Now	\$2.25
PANTS, Regular \$2.50, Now	\$1.75
PANTS, Regular \$2.00, Now	\$1.50
PANTS, Regular \$1.50, Now	\$1.10
PENMAN UNDERWEAR, Natural All-wool, Regular \$2.50, Now, per suit	\$1.90

PENMAN UNDERWEAR, All-wool, blue-tip, Regular \$2.50, Now, per suit	\$1.95
PENMAN NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR, suit	\$2.00
ALL-WOOL ACME UNDERWEAR, Regular \$2.50, Now, per suit	\$1.45
UMBRELLAS, HATS, SUIT CASES, At Half Price	

CAUTION—Don't be confused by other sales on Johnson Street, keep going until you get to the

RED FRONT CLOTHING HOUSE

Past Saunder's Grocery, Opposite Queen's Hotel

MOORE & ANDERSON

Foot of Johnson Street

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

Fort Street—This side of Cook, full sized lot, revenue producing. Price \$15,000, on terms, interest at 7 per cent.

Fisguard Street—90 x 120, between Government and Douglas Streets, revenue producing. Price \$32,000. \$10,000 cash will handle this, balance at 7 per cent.

Corner Lot Near Fountain, Douglas Street—With Two Cottages, always rented. Property has 70 feet on Douglas. Price \$10,000. One-third cash, balance at 7 per cent.

Johnson Street—3-storey brick building, producing revenue of \$180.00 per month. Price, \$1,000 per front foot. Exceptionally cheap property, and will undoubtedly jump to a high figure in the near future. Terms on this.

Half-acre Lots—A number of half-acre lots in North end, commanding splendid view, excellent building property. Prices from \$700 per lot up. Terms, one-quarter cash, one-quarter annually at 7 per cent.

Cowichan Lake—308 acres, with excellent water frontage, all fenced, house and outbuildings. Two creeks run through the property, and the proposed Canadian Northern route runs through the land. Terms can be arranged. Price, per acre \$75

Also 288 Acres adjoining the above, with lake frontage. Price, per acre, on terms \$50
N.B.—Both the above properties are subject to logging rights, held by the Chemainus Saw Mill Co.

Store Street—Corner, 60 x 120, with small improvements. Price, on terms \$20,000

Yates Street, town side of Cook. Lot, 60 x 120, producing a revenue of \$50 per month. Price \$12,500, on terms.

Cook Street Business Corner—90 x 130, with five buildings, always rented. Price \$9,500, on terms to suit.

LOTS B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

A Few Offerings We Consider Good

\$31,500 for 60 x 120 on Government Street, vacant. Terms, \$6,000 cash, \$5,500 August, 1911, \$20,000 at 6% for a terms of years.

\$15,750 buys two vacant lots on Bay Street, just east of Government, on the new car-line, 112 x 110. Terms, \$4,750 cash, balance 6, 12, 18, 24 months.

\$13,000—A fine lot, 60 x 120, on Chatham Street, in the wholesale district. Terms, one-third cash, 1 and 2 years.

\$12,500 for a full lot on Pandora Street, east of Quadra. Revenue \$30 per month. Very easy terms.

Successor to
P. R. Brown, Ltd.

P. R. BROWN

Successor to
P. R. Brown, Ltd.

Money to Loan.

Fire Insurance Written.

Stores and Offices to Rent.

PHONE 1076.

1130 BROAD STREET.

P. O. Box 428

Funds for Investment Wanted

First-class mortgages on improved residential and business properties placed in the cities of Victoria and Vancouver at rates ranging from seven to seven and a half per cent. We have a number of these on hand that we can let investors have without any delay.

PEMBERTON & SON

FORT AND BROAD

A Good Buy \$2900

Buy a Seven-roomed House situate in a good locality, just outside the half-mile circle, about ten minutes' walk from the business centre of the city, half a block from car-line. House contains four bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, bath, sewer, electric light, gas and woodshed. Owner is leaving the city and has put it at this low figure for a quick sale. Terms, \$1,000 cash and the balance in 1 and 2 years.

GRANT & LINEHAM

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633 Yates Street

Phone 664

Head Office, Lineham & Co., Jordan River

Money to Loan

Fire Insurance Written



No. 388—A modern Cottage on Fort Street, near Moss Street. Price, \$5,250. \$1,250 cash.

No. 240—A new, modern, six-roomed House, heated, and 3 lots, on Monterey Avenue, and the price only \$6,500. \$2,500 cash. The cheapest buy in Oak Bay.

The biggest snap on View Street. 120 feet frontage, west of Vancouver Street, and the price, only \$15,000.

Canadian-American Realty Co.

Fred Carne, Manager

1204 Douglas Street

Phone 2151

FORT STREET

Forty Feet between Quadra and Vancouver—A Little Lower Than Anything on the Street
See Us First Thing in the Morning

THE B. C. REALTY CO.

835 Truncheon Avenue
Phone 2413

YATES ST. SPECIAL

For immediate sale we offer lot 60 x 120 on Yates Street, with good 8-room Cottage, for—

Only \$6,300

ON TERMS

This property is near Cook Street, and at the sum will make the buyer \$2,000 profit in six months.

T. P. McConnell

Suite 404

Pemberton Building

A Good Investment

10-Room House and Lot—12x135, close in, only 1 1/2 ft. off of Blanchard St. Price only \$6500, about half cash. This shows a profit of \$1,500 at once.
Douglas St.—Corner with two houses, for \$10,000. Terms. Good Building Lots on Pandora Avenue from \$400.

J. R. WESCOTT
at once
Room 2, 626 Yates St. Phone 1551

A Good Buy

Close In

Modern Six-Roomed Bungalow, on corner lot of Blanchard Street, near the Cathedral.

PRICE, ON TERMS,
\$10,000

A. W. BRIDGMAN

Real Estate, Loans, Insurance
1007 Government

176 Acres

On the Saanich Electric Railway Route. For Quick Sale
\$75 PER ACRE

E. WHITE

404 Broughton Street.

Oak Bay Avenue

A nice 6-room house—Modern conveniences, conservatory, chicken house, etc., on a fine lot 54x140. Price, with terms \$3,200
5.9-10 acres, all clear and in young fruit trees. Small new cottage, chicken house and barn. Only \$2,500; \$600 cash, balance easy.

GRUBB & LETTS

Green Block, Opposite Colonist

Do You Need a Warehouse Site?

We have exclusive sale of the only lot on Chatham Street with trackage facilities

No other lot can be had with this advantage

The Price is \$21,000, on terms, for One Day Only

See us Early

J. E. SMART & CO

405-6 Pemberton Building

Phone 1104

VIEW STREET

Between Douglas and Quadra.

60 x 120

\$15,500 Terms.

This is Positively the Best Buy on

VIEW STREET

H. P. Winsby

Telephones 714 or R2378

Office No. 8, 1122 Government Street, Upstairs
Hibben Block

DOUGLAS ST.

Corner of Market—70 feet on former, with Two Cottages, well rented, close to Fountain

A drug store could be erected on the corner without interfering with the present buildings, and would command the trade of a fine residential section of the city.

Price \$10,000

A. G. SARGISON

Room 4, Promis Block

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

LAKE FRONTAGES

TWO BLOCKS, HAVING A SPLENDID VIEW OF ELK LAKE, facing south and on a good road.
About Seven Acres each
PRICE, **\$275 PER ACRE, ON TERMS**

LOST LAKE—Two Blocks, fronting Lake, mostly under cultivation and offering splendid opportunities for irrigation as a Market Garden
About Fourteen Acres each
ON TERMS. PRICE, PER ACRE, **\$300.**

Telephone 30 **R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS** Established 1890
620 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

VIEW STREET

WE WILL SELL THIS CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR

\$90,000

Terms: \$15,000 cash. Balance in yearly instalments of \$15,000 each. Interest, Six per cent.

Or to buyers who will erect a substantial and suitable building, arrangements can be made whereby the whole of the purchase price of \$90,000 may remain on mortgage.

Swinerton & Musgrave
Real Estate Agents
1206 Government Street

60 Feet on Yates Street

Between Douglas and Blanchard. - \$1,000 per foot.
Will divide into two thirty-foot lots.
Easy terms.

GREEN & BURDICK BROS.

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
Cor. Broughton and Langley Streets Phone 1518

James Bay

The best bargain in a home offered today in Victoria. Large Eight-roomed House, with two lots, close to the sea. House would cost \$6,500 to build, and lots are valued at \$2,500, which means a \$9,000 bargain going for \$5,500, and very easy terms.

Fire, Marine and **ARTHUR COLES** Accident Insurance.
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENT
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E. A. Harris & Co.

Telephone 1086 1109 Langley Street

View Street—4-room Cottage and lot **\$3,700**
Oak Bay, Saratoga Avenue—6-room House, six lots, **\$6,600**
Oak Bay—New 6-room Modern Cottage, 100 x 125 lot, fine garden, good view, terms **\$6,300**
Tolmie Avenue—3-room Cottage and lot. On terms, **\$1,300**
James Bay—6-room Cottage and two lots **\$2,250**

TO LET—Furnished and Unfurnished Houses

Douglas St.

20 x 60
Close to City Hall
\$7000
Heisterman Forman Company
1212 Broad St.

NEW 8-ROOM DWELLING, VICTORIA WEST, close to car, good location, cement foundation, modern throughout, heated by furnace, lot 59x120. This house was built by the owner a year ago and is especially well constructed, having to leave the city. In order to make quick sale, the price that we are instructed to offer it at is less than the cost of same. Price \$3,700; terms \$500 cash; balance \$25 per month. This is a snap.

8-ROOM NEW RESIDENCE, COR. TRUTCH AND COLLINSON; modern in every detail. Easy terms \$6,000

8-ROOM MODERN HOUSE AND 1-3 OF AN ACRE—CLOSE TO STREET CAR, and with every convenience \$500 cash; balance \$35 per month, including interest.

INSIDE PROPERTY IS THE BEST ON DOUGLAS STREET—The coming main artery of the city

30x120 FEET ON DOUGLAS STREET, close to Burdette \$15,000
60x120 FEET ON DOUGLAS STREET, corner of Discovery, opp. to the B. C. Electric Terminal station \$40,000
CORNER DOUGLAS AND BAY STREETS, 108x108 \$35,000
BELVEDERE—The best buy in the city is a bunch of Belvedere lots. Price \$300 to \$450. Terms \$50 cash and the balance at \$15 per month.

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.
618 Trounce Avenue Phone 1888

Fine View

We have three lots on Montrose Street, lying between Blackwood Street and Mayor Morley's new home, that ought to sell Monday at the prices asked:

(a) Lots 241 and 243, on the corner of Blackwood Street, facing the city, on terms at **\$1,100**

(b) Lot 245, just east of the above, high and slightly, and facing the city, and on terms at **\$475**

When you stand on these lots and view the Olympics and the sea, you will understand why the addition is called "SEAVIEW."

THE GRIFFITH CO.

REALTY AND TIMBER.
Room 11, Mahon Block.
Insurance—Fire, Life and Accident.

PANDORA AVE.

Come in and look over our list of property on this thoroughfare

THE BEST SPECULATIVE PROPERTY IN THE CITY TODAY

WILLIAM MONTEITH
Real Estate Loans Insurance
Chancery Chambers 1218 Langley Street

Cor. Lot on Yates St.

60 Feet on Yates and 120 feet on Vancouver street, revenue producing, price \$21,000. \$5000 cash will handle this. Good terms on balance.

Swinton & Pritchard
Room 1, Finch Bldg., 719 Yates St.

Lot on Government Street, between Queen's and Bay, **\$5,250**
30 Feet on Humboldt Street **\$6,750**
161 Feet on Bay, 224 feet deep, between Government and Rock Bay **\$21,000**

Apply to
A. W. JONES, LIMITED
1012 BROAD STREET

Pandora Ave.

Close to Douglas Street, is the best buying in Victoria today.

When contemplated improvements for this street go through, property between Douglas and Blanchard will be worth

\$1,000 per Foot.

We have for quick sale a 60 foot lot in this block for

\$500 per Foot

Terms.

Currie & Power

1214 Douglas Street.
Phone 1466

Fort Street Corner

3 frontages 120 feet square.
Price \$33,500. 1-4 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.

CORMORANT STREET.
150 feet 60 feet west of Douglas. Price \$550 per foot. Very easy terms. Covered with 3-storey brick buildings, all rented.

P. R. FLEMING
534 View St. Phone 2307

Salt Water Front

200 Acres with over 1/4 mile salt water front, on good harbor with deep water, sandy beach, entire block, three minutes walk from J. E. & N. railway. Price \$33 per acre, half cash.

Also, 105 acres, 10 acres under cultivation, 20 acres easily cleared, good house, barn and outbuildings, five minutes walk from station. \$8,000, easy terms

Owner, P. O. Box 1075, Victoria.

Douglas St.

60x120 between Cormorant and Blenheim streets, at \$800 per foot, good terms.

50 feet on Blenheim between Douglas and Broad at \$700 per foot, good terms. Sole Agents

R. B. PUNNETT
Telephone 1115, P. O. Drawer 785.
Room 10, Mahon Bldg., Victoria.

FOR SALE

\$100 Cash and \$50 per month starts you, new home and lot off Oak Bay Avenue, furnace, bath and everything complete \$3,300

New House and Lot, James Bay, new and furnished lot 5 rooms \$9,800

ALBERT TOLLER & CO.
601 Yates Street.

SOMETHIN' DOIN' EVERY DAY

The popularity of the new Burnside Road Subdivisions Is just what we have been expecting The New Car Line ensures Profits to quick buyers LOTS, 50 feet wide—and some wider—beautifully situated, \$500 each, on easy terms

Tracksell Anderson & Co.

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FORT STREET

Between Douglas and Blanchard Streets, 30ft. x 120ft.
\$21,000

HOWELL & SELFE

Tel. 1780 1219 Langley Street

OAK BAY OAK BAY

Lots on Saratoga Avenue, 60 x 120 from **\$750** Terms.

Royal Realty Company

1216 Broad street. Rooms 8 and 9, Green Block.

Colonist Real Estate Advertisements Are business Getters

Wescott's Suit Sale

ONLY—Misses' Suits, heavy winter weight, diagonal serge, latest style coat and skirt; hitherto priced at \$16.00. **Sale Price** \$12.00

ONLY—Ladies' Suits, newest models coat and skirt in Venetian and ladies' cloth, splendidly tailored; hitherto priced, \$22.00. **Sale Price** \$16.00

ONLY—Ladies' Suits, the one is gray hosiery, the other new shade called "elephants' breath," exquisitely tailored coat and skirt, beautifully trimmed, very fancy buttons. Regular price of these is \$30 the suit. **Sale Price** \$22.00

E. E. Wescott
649 Yates St. Telephone 26

Union S.S. Company

Direct Service Between Vancouver and
STEWART
The favorite passenger steamer
"Camosun"

Leaves Vancouver every Wednesday 9 p.m.
Arrives Stewart every Friday afternoon
Leaves Stewart every Saturday 6 p.m.
Arrives Vancouver every Sunday 9 a.m.
Leaves Vancouver every Tuesday 9 a.m.
Tickets from Victoria at 1105 Wharf
street. Telephone 1164.



During the period navigation is closed on the Yukon River, this Company's Stages operate between White Horse and Dawson, carrying freight and passengers.

For further information apply
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT, W. P. & Y. R.
405 Winch Building, Vancouver, B. C.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Leaving Victoria at 8 a. m. Nov. 30, Dec. 10
Str. QUEEN or CITY OF VICTORIA
THROUGH SERVICE
Leave Seattle 10 a. m. steamers GOVERNOR or PRESIDENT, Dec. 5.
For the Southeastern Alaska, SENATOR
Leave Seattle 9 p. m. Dec. 20
TICKET AND FREIGHT OFFICE—1111
Wharf street, Phone 3
R. P. RICHES & CO., Ltd., Agents.
C. D. DUNNAN, Gen. Passenger Agent,
112 Market St., San Francisco
For further information obtain folder.

Holiday Goods

Just arrived from the Orient, a large consignment of the latest novelties in plain and fancy silks, ladies' silk waist patterns, fancy kimono, silk scarf Shawls, fine grass Linen Covers for the Piano, the table, the bed, embroidered in beautiful flower designs. Ladies are invited to inspect these handsome goods.

SO KEE & CO.

1222 Broad St., near cor. Yates.

Contractors Who Figure With Us

ARE NOT BACKWARD IN EXPRESSING THEIR FEELINGS OF SATISFACTION

Having the right and best Building Materials has built our business up to what it is today.

Raymond & Sons

613 Pandora Street
Phone 272 Res. 376

On the Waterfront

RATE WAR

ON PACIFIC

Increase of Subsidies on Japanese Steamship Lines Expected to be Followed by Increased Competition.

CHANGES ANTICIPATED IN TRANSPACIFIC TRADE

Development of Japanese Mercantile Marine Forcing United States Shipping From Trade in This Ocean.

With the prospective increase of subsidies to Japanese steamship lines on the Pacific a rate war is anticipated by United States Consul Sammons of Yokohama, who thinks United States lines will suffer in consequence. The recent abandonment of the agreement between the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail lines on the San Francisco route he thinks will start the fight.

Subsidies for the North American Japanese steamship lines have been substantially increased for 1911. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, by adding two steamers to its present fleet of four, will gain considerably from government aid. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha has re-

placed a vessel of 3,178 tons by one of 17,900 tons and will also receive a large subsidy. Subsidies for the North American routes, which include the three companies operating to San Francisco and Puget Sound, are increased to \$2,226,146 for the coming year. Subsidies for the Japanese lines to Europe are slightly less. The South American line receives a slight increase.

Of the three Japanese shipping companies that run to America, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha is the most important. The state subsidy which she obtains for this line amounts to \$1,025,000, while the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have to content themselves with respectively \$411,000 and \$194,000 (all in round figures). The competition of the T. K. K. would be still greater had not the company been for a time hindered through a treaty with the Pacific Mail S. S. from increasing the number of her ships on this line, which was limited to three. The T. K. K. consequently resolved to sever her connection with the P. M. S. S. Co. and has instead entered into a compact with the Western Railroad Co., which does not burden her with any such restrictions.

In the Foreground

There are various causes now tending to put the shipping questions of the Pacific Ocean in the foreground of the interests of the powers and commercial circles concerned. The three most important are the progressive economic opening of China, the energetic efforts of Japan for predominance in trade and, above all, of communications in Oriental waters and the Panama Canal. Although this last cause will not become really operative for some years, it would nevertheless be a proof of economic shortsightedness not to take it into account in dwelling on this subject. Various political relations are also of more or less importance in connection with this topic, but these will not be mentioned here except in so far as absolutely necessary.

Japan's economic progress has followed close on her wonderfully rapid political development. The island empire obviously has a great interest, therefore, in the increase of her mercantile marine.

Of the 23 steamship companies, thirteen in 1909 received state subsidies varying from \$1,916 to \$3,258,146. This protection to the shipping trade is, according to the so-called law for the encouragement of the shipping trade of 1896, changed from Jan. 1, 1910, assured to those Japanese subjects and commercial companies and shareholders who are engaged in the forwarding business, and is paid according to the mileage traveled, the tonnage, and the speed and the age for steel-built steamships of at least 3,000 tons and 12 knots and not more than 15 years old which are entered on the Japanese shipping register. For such ships also a regular subsidy on services can be assured during five years for regular service on the four long routes—to Europe, the America's and Australia. Under this head come the following four leading shipping companies:

Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 124 ships, 343,386 tons; subsidies and premium \$3,258,146.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha, 123 ships, 123,286 tons; subsidies and premium \$310,243.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha, 11 ships, 60,793 tons; subsidies and premium \$1,030,390.

Nishin Kisen Kaisha, 61 ships, 28,787 tons; subsidies and premium \$231,474.

Thus it has come about that Japan in a short time has become on the waters of the Pacific the most formidable rival of the very country, whose guns, less than sixty years ago, violently awoke her out of her seclusion, and against the will of the majority of her people. And it is an important point in Japan's favor that she still works much cheaper than America can. To consider only one detail, for example, the average monthly wages on American steamships are \$30; and on a Japanese only \$19.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—Arrived, str. Rose City, Portland; China, Hongkong; Enterprise, Hilo; George W. Elder, Astoria; Trinchild, Taitai; Chahalis, Gray's Harbor; Orfield, Coquille River; Sailed, str. Oberon, London; bk. Cornhill, Port, Queenstown.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 26.—Arrived, Massilia, New York.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 26.—Arrived, Philadelphia, New York, for Southampton.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Sailed, str. Louis, Southampton; (Anania, Naples, Genoa, etc.; Meuba, London; Baltic, Liverpool; Chicago, Havre; California, Glasgow; Carolina, Havre.

HONGKONG, Nov. 26.—Arrived (previously) Teucer, Tacoma for Liverpool.

ANTWERP, Nov. 26.—Sailed, Lapland, New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 26.—Sailed, St. Paul, New York.

MONMOUTH, Nov. 26.—Arrived, Inverkip, San Francisco.

GLASGOW, Nov. 26.—Arrived, Siberian, Philadelphia, Sailed, Sicilian, Portland.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 26.—Sailed, Nieuw, Amsterdam, New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Arrived, New York, Southampton and Cherbourg.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.—Sailed, Campania, New York; Celtic, New York.

HAVRE, Nov. 26.—Sailed, La Savoie, New York.

PORTLAND, Nov. 26.—Arrived, British ship Scotch Moors, Antwerp, Sailed, str. J. A. Chamfort and J. E. Stetson, San Francisco; Sue H. Elmore, Tillamook; Quinault, South Bend.

SEATTLE, Nov. 26.—Arrived, str. Proteus, Tacoma; str. Senator, Skagway. Sailed, str. City of Puebla, Tacoma; str. Humboldt, Skagway.

Cuzco at Tacoma

The steamer Cuzco of the W. R. Grace line chartered to carry two cargoes of coal from Nanaimo to San Francisco for the Western Fuel company is at Tacoma discharging ore from South America for the smelter. The Cuzco will proceed to Nanaimo to load as soon as her ore cargo is unloaded.

Notice to Mariners

The beacon light on the pile substructure in the First Narrows, Burrard Inlet, will be moved in a few days to the new concrete base situated 300 feet to the northward of the present site. A fog bell, giving one stroke every five seconds during foggy weather will also be placed in operation on the same beacon. The height of the light will be the same as on the former beacon.

BUOY DEPARTMENT AT PRINCE RUPERT

Tenders Called for Establishment of Sub-Agency of Marine Department at Northern Port

The marine and fisheries department is calling for tenders for the buoy depot to be established at Prince Rupert. It is proposed to construct a reinforced concrete wharf and timber approach, power house, buoy sheds, stores, offices and dwellings for the staff. The plans and specifications show that the proposed sub-agency to be established at the northern port will be much better provided than is the station for British Columbia at Victoria. Since the G. T. P. wharf has been erected the marine department has been greatly cramped for space. Buoys have been kept at Esquimalt and the government steamers have been berthed at nearby wharves. Tenders for the Prince Rupert station

will be received until January 3rd. William Henderson, of the public works department in Victoria is calling for tenders at the same time for the quarantine station and hospital to be erected at Prince Rupert. The quarantine launch Evelyn, a cruiser built by the Hinton Electric Company, went north yesterday to be delivered to Dr. Tremayne, the quarantine officer at the northern port. Tenders for the quarantine station building will be received until December 19th.

NEW PRINCESS LEAVES CALLAO

Princess Adelaide Left Peruvian Port Yesterday on Last Leg of Voyage From the Clyde—Will Arrive Dec. 15.

The new steamer Princess Adelaide of the C. P. R. built by the Fairchild Shipbuilding and Engineering company for the Victoria-Vancouver night service left Callao yesterday on the last leg of her long voyage approximating 15,000 miles from the builder's yards, and Capt. Lindgren telegraphed that the steamer called at Callao on Friday for bunker coal and after taking on sufficient fuel for the voyage to Victoria she left the Peruvian port yesterday.

VANCOUVER MEN BOUGHT THE ZAFIRO

Steamer Bought by Dewey to Coal His Fleet at Manila is Sold By Junk Company

The steamer Zafiro, which has been lying idle for some time at Seattle, has been purchased by George Gibbs and A. Goldberg, of Vancouver, from the Chicago Junk Co. of Seattle, for use as a coal barge, and was towed to Vancouver yesterday by the tug Dole. The Zafiro was formerly a passenger steamer operated with the steamer Nanshan by the China and Manila Steamship Company between Honolulu and Manila. When the squadron of Admiral Dewey outfitted at Mirs Bay for the battle of Manila the Zafiro and Nanshan were bought as coilers and took fuel for the United States warships, which bombarded the Spanish vessels at Manila. The United States government paid over a million dollars for the two vessels and their cargoes. The Zafiro was sold to the junk company for \$2,000 in public auction after lying idle at the Bremerton navy yard for some years. The Vancouver parties are reported to have paid \$15,000 for the vessel. The Zafiro's registry was never changed, and she still flies the British flag.

PACIFIC COAST LINE MAKES TRAFFIC PACT

Will Interchange Freight and Passengers with Western Pacific Line At San Francisco

The Pacific Coast Steamship company has entered into an agreement to interchange passenger and freight business with the Western Pacific railroad at San Francisco. J. C. Ford, president of the steamship company, in announcing the agreement said that it was not anticipated that any increase in the fleet or changes in the schedule would result. The agreement entered into gives denial to the report that the Western Pacific line would operate the fast steamers Yale and Harvard. These two steamers, while they will be run by Goddard and Bennett, T. B. McGovern and L. Gray of San Francisco, are stated to be still owned by the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad.

With the sailing of the steamer President from San Diego for Victoria on December 8th, the Pacific Coast steamship company will begin the operation of steamers through from the southern California port. The present weekly sailings and arrivals of steamers of the Pacific Coast steamship company will give place to an accelerated service. The steamer Queen's sailing on December 10th will be followed by the departure of the City of Puebla on December 18th and the President will make her first departure on the 18th. The larger steamers will give place to the smaller vessels at 5:30 p. m. and the other vessels at 8 a. m.

Turkish Bath Quick Rheumatism Cure

Quickly Cures Kidney Trouble, Nervous Prostration and All Skin Diseases.

Well-known physicians say that the Robinson Turkish Bath at home is about to become an almost universal conqueror of disease. Any man or woman can prove the merits of the bath in 34 hours, in some cases 30 minutes.

In cases of rheumatism, especially the uric acid poison is extracted from the system through the pores almost as quickly as it is sucked up through a straw.

Drugs merely give momentary relief or ease the pain. They do not extract the poison from the body.

Anyone can now have a Robinson Turkish bath at home and at a cost of only about 25¢ a bath. The only way to take these baths is the use of the Robinson Turkish Bath Cabinet, which is a unique and marvelous invention.

The Robinson Turkish Bath Cabinet can now be seen and examined in Victoria at Cyrus H. Bowes, Government Street.

We Have the Exclusive Sale Of These Two Bargains

ON STANLEY AVENUE

Six-roomed House, everything most complete in all details. \$700 cash will handle this. Balance easy. Price \$4,600
—This house has been reduced from \$5,000 and owner will accept the above absurdly low price on or before the 30th November.

ON DUNEDIN STREET

Here is another A 1 House of seven rooms, and large lot, basement, furnace, stationary tubs, etc., etc. Easy terms. \$3,500
YOU CANNOT BEAT THESE

F. E. MITCHELL & CO.

1214 Government Street Phone 2529



B. C. COAST SERVICE

Victoria-Vancouver Route

Steamship Princess Victoria leaves for Vancouver at 3:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.
Steamship Princess Royal leaves for Vancouver daily at 11:45 p. m.

L. D. CHETHAM
Victoria City Passenger Agent



ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

Change in Train Service

EFFECTIVE SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1910

Train 4 leaves Wellington at 15K Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays, arriving Victoria at 19K.
Train 3 leaves Victoria at 15K Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays, arriving Wellington at 19K.

L. D. CHETHAM, District Passenger Agent



GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

S.S. 'Prince Rupert'

Leaves Victoria at midnight, Sundays

FOR PRINCE RUPERT VIA VANCOUVER

Giving immediate connection with STEWART, per SS. "Prince Albert," also semi-weekly service to Queen Charlotte Islands.

FOR SEATTLE—Leaves Victoria at midnight, Saturdays.
SS. "Prince George" is withdrawn from service until further notice.

When going to the OLD COUNTRY use

THE INTERNATIONAL DOUBLE-TRACK ROUTE

FROM CHICAGO east to ATLANTIC SEABOARD ports
Finest roadbed, modern and luxurious trains.

FOR THROUGH TICKETS, RAIL and OCEAN.

Apply temporary offices, G. T. P. dock, rear of Postoffice. Write or telephone.

W. E. DUPEROW, HAROLD BROWN,
City Pass. and Ticket Agt. Telephone 2431. Dock and Freight Agt.

GENERAL AGENCY TRANS-ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

SAILINGS

S. S. VENTURE

For Stewart and Way Ports, Calling at Bella Coola, Thursday, December 1st, 12 p. m.

S. S. VADSO

For Naas and Way Ports, Thursday, December 8th, at 10 p. m.

JOHN BARNESLEY, Agent.

634 Yates Street Phone 1925

TRY AN

"ALL BANFF"

OLD BANFF SCOTCH WHISKY

Guaranteed 12 Years Old

"BANFF LITHIA"

Natural Mineral Water

Banff Springs (Alberta)

Hall's Balsam of Aniseed

An unrivalled remedy for coughs and colds. A 25¢ bottle should be kept on hand in every household.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE

Corner of Yates and Douglas Streets

Telephone 210

HOTEL STEWART

SAN FRANCISCO

Geary Street, above Union Square

Just opposite Hotel St. Francis

European Plan \$1.60 a day up

American Plan \$3.00 a day up

A new steel and brick structure.

Furnished at a cost of \$200,000.

Every comfort and convenience.

A high class hotel at very moderate rates. In the center of the theatre and retail district. On cars transferring to all parts of city. Omnibus meets all trains and steamers. Elaborate booklet with splendid map of San Francisco free on request.

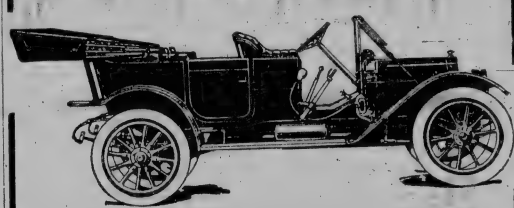
HOTEL STEWART

Advertise in THE COLONIST

Chalmers MOTOR CARS

"30" Touring Complete \$2600

The Beauty of Chalmers Cars Is More than Paint and Varnish



1911 Models now on view at our showrooms for inspection and demonstration

The Wood Motor & Taxicab Co., Ltd.

Phone 241 Wharf Street

WE SELL NOBBY TREAD TIRES

WE HAVE

The Following Buys for a Few Days Only

LARGE DOUBLE CORNER on Douglas Street at the low price of, per foot - - - - - \$360

NINETY-FOUR FEET on Quadra and Caledonia Avenue - - - - - \$9000

These are both Income Deriving Properties

HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

635 Fort Street

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—Battling Nelson of Hedgesville, Ill., will no longer menace the lightweight belt. For the first time in his fighting career, the Durable Dane, a shell of the old Nelson, was unable to produce the terror to men in his class, was knocked out beyond all dispute. Owen Moran of Birmingham, England, performed this feat at Louis Blo's open air agency in the presence of one of the greatest crowds of spectators ever assembled at a glove contest in this city. Moran knocked Nelson out in the eleventh round of a scheduled 20-round fight. His victory being clean and leaving no room for dispute, he won his complete mastery over the one-time champion. He was compelled to

Moran Always Master Proved.
Moran throughout the fight proved himself complete master of the situation and there was not one round of the eleven fought which could be accredited to Nelson. In the first round, the second, his evident intention being to force the Britliher to fight close. In this he was accommodated. But the battle was scarcely two rounds old before Moran showed that he was the master of the situation's own game. Found after round, Moran would step back, alidstep and dance around the aggressive Dane, all the while shooting in straight lines from the corners of his eyes, and seldom receiving a punch in return. In the third round his constant tattoo began to bear fruit and when the Dane took his seat at the end of the round he was bleeding freely from the nostrils. And so it continued, Moran varying the mode of attack.

The eleventh and final round opened with the older fighter perceptibly in distress. Moran, who apparently had been biding his time for a finishing blow, again took the offensive. This time, with a powerful, rushed-in lunge, he landed a straight punch on the quarter. Like a stroke of light, Moran flung his right forward, catching Nelson flush on the jaw and down the middle of the face. The effect was of nine. It was the same kind of punch which several months ago caught Tommy McCarthy of his guard and who, subsequently, died as a result of a fractured skull. Nelson's face was bleeding and glassy-eyed. Moran stood back waiting for him. Again the Briton's right shot out and again Nelson dropped to the mat. The performance was repeated. On each occasion, at each time reaching Nelson's unprotected jaw with his right, and at last the referee, in timekeeper counted the fight in. In unison and Battling Nelson had passed from the fistful arena.

When Referee Selig declared him the victor, Moran turned a handsome prize of \$100 into his hands and then, with a flourish, he was dismissed from the ring without a word.

Nelson declared that he had been counted out prematurely. He said: "I was counted out for the round to end, and I believe I would have been as fresh as ever in the next round. However, Moran deserves all the credit. He is a great little fighter and will be able to hold his own against any of them."

Today's contest was the first twenty-two round battle yet held in this city since last June, when a promoter, Gillett stepped in and put a temporary stop to fights of over ten rounds' duration, and fight fans are hopeful of the future. It is estimated that 5,000 persons witnessed the fight and Promoter Gillett reported that the receipts will approximate \$13,000. Nelson's end of the purse is \$3,240. Moran received \$2,390.

Round One—Nelson leads left to face but misses. Moran hooks light left to Nelson's face. In the breakaway Nelson lands light right. Nelson missed a left swing to the face. Moran lands right swing to the kidneys. Nelson tried to hold Moran's arms, but was stopped by the referee. Nelson missed

Round Two—They clinch. Nelson forces Moran across the ring. The Dinne hocks the right arm around Moran's neck. Moran lands right to stomach. Nelson lands straight left to jaw. Nelson inflicts a right uppercut. Nelson lands straight to head. They clinch. Moran jolts Nelson with a straight left to the jaw. "He repeated the blow a moment later, but missed a wicked right uppercut." Nelson lands straight left and ducked out of danger. Nelson is faking the fighting, but seems unable to get through Moran's guard. Nelson lands right to head and repeated just as the song rang out. Moran is sound.

Round Three—Moran lands light left to the jaw. Nelson lands left to the jaw, forcing Moran against the ropes, where Owen tripped slightly and was assisted to his feet by Nelson. Nelson lands a right uppercut. Nelson rocks him with left to head. In the clinch Moran lands left hook, bringing the blood from Nelson's proboscis. They fiddle. Moran dancing back and forth in front of the Battler. Moran

Round Five—Nelson comes out on a trot. They clinch. In the breakaway Nelson batters Moran with a right uppercut and crosses with left to head. Nelson lands a jab to the nose. Moran is getting his wind. Nelson shows right to the jaw and repeats. They clinch. Moran lands right uppercut. Nelson's corner sends a fierce mix near Nelson's groin.

Round Six—Nelson clipped Owen on the nose. They fiddle and they fall into a clinch. Nelson misses two straight lefts. They kick each other. Nelson misses right. Moran misses right hook and Moran starts to get under Nelson's nose. Moran lands straight left on Nelson's nose. Nelson feinted and landed left to the face and right hand to the stomach. It was an even round.

Round Seven—Moran is fresher than Nelson as they stand up. Moran lands more blows in first round, but Nelson forces a fight. Nelson misses left swing and then cuts with right with left on the ear. Nelson roughs it in the clinch. Moran lands right swing to the jaw and then right up-

Round Nine—Nelson put a light right to the face and Owen came back with a similar view. Morán lands a left to the face. Nelson countered with a right left to the jaw. It was an even round.

Round Ten—Nelson lands straight left to jaw. They clinch and wrestle. Morán lands straight left to face and poppers the battler with right arm and left leg. Nelson swings with right belt without damage. Nelson swings to jaw. Morán lands right and left to the jaw. Morán's round.

Round Eleven—At this stage Nelson and Morán both had a lead. Morán has done most of the clean punching. Nelson forces. They tiddle and clinch. Morán misses right swing to body, and in clinch lands left to the jaw. Nelson swings right to face and Morán right to the jaw. Nelson rose and was again felled. Morán was up at the count of six. Morán again drops him. Nelson put Nelson down for the fourth time at a clean count of ten. Morán went down for the knockout. Nelson protests. On the fifth knock-down Nelson tripped forward, Morán

811-813 Gov't St. Opp. P. O.

Saskatoon

27 Lots
Left

Price **\$125** Price
\$5 Cash
\$3 Per Month

We have had a wonderful sale of these Saskatoon lots. The first offering was snapped up in a few days. The second is nearly all sold. There are just 27 left. Get here early Monday morning if you want to share in the huge profits that will accrue to shrewd investors in Canada's most flourishing city.

Saskatoon

Is the Most
Progressive City in
Canada

Population over 15,000, and

Building Operations
Are Enormous

Hundreds of people have become wealthy by purchasing lots in Canada's growing western cities. Thousands have seen the other fellow make it, and wished they had got in at the right time.

Now---Today
Is Your
Opportunity
ACT AT ONCE

Remember! The lots we offer are close to the magnificent grounds of the Saskatoon University, within a mile and a half of the Post Office, and in the most favored high-class residential district.

Our Next Offering
will be at \$150
Per Lot

Get One of the
27 at \$125

The
**B.C.
Realty
Co.**

623 Trounce Avenue

Under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Patterson and the Hon. Richard McBride.

SECOND CONCERT OF The Choral Society

VICTORIA, B. C.

Wednesday, November 30, 1910.

In the Victoria Theatre.

Chorus, 50 Voices.

Soloists—Mrs. Alfred A. Codd, Mr. A. T. Goward, Mr. Alfred A. Codd, Miss Ethel Lawson, Mr. G. C. M. M. Organ, Mr. G. C. M. M. Organ.

Accompanist—Miss Alice A. R. C. M. Organ.

Tickets at the Hicks & Lovick Piano Co., Government St., opp. Postoffice.

Victoria THEATRE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

This Season's Best Event.

HENRY W. SAVAGE

OFFERS—

MADAME X

The Reigning Dramatic Triumph

Prices—50c to \$2.00. Seat sale opens Friday, November 25th.

Strength and Grace

Result from "Roller Skating." No other form of exercise is half so pleasant and beneficial. Insure a good time by going to

Roller Skating Rink

Fort Street

ATTENDANCE SELECT. FREE INSTRUCTIONS.

Phone 2317. L. C. POWELL.

NEW EMPRESS THEATRE

The only house in Victoria that changes feature films daily.

Don't miss seeing the Great Aviation Meet Next Week.

Monday's special features are a comedy original and a splitting, entitled, "Mr. Barrington's House Party."

And an enthralling drama entitled, "The Step Daughter." Together with our varied programme.

JAMIESON'S

CRYSTAL THEATRE

Broad Street

Monday and Tuesday

4-FEATURE REELS-4

THOS. J. PRICE

In the latest Illustrated Song

Admission 10c; children to matinee, 5c

Lyceum Theatre

Under New Management

Week Commencing Monday,

November 28

—THE—

Lewis & Lake

Musical

Comedy Co.

In the Rollicking Musical Comedy

RUDOLPH and ADOLPH

First Time in Victoria

Return of All the Old Favorites

THREE SHOWS DAILY

Matinee at 3; Evening at 7:30 and 9 p.m.

EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION

The Great Mystery

King of Handicrafts and Illusionist

MAJESTIC THEATRE

YATES ST.

WHERE EVERYBODY GOES

Monday and Tuesday

"The Message of the Violin," a powerful romantic drama. "An Unfair Game," a picture of surprising strength.

"Veterans of the G. A. B.," a spectacular and exciting. "A Child of the Square," a charming subject. "A Hunt for a Collar," the comedy.

The Initial Cost of Our Truss

Is a little more than of the common sort, but the comfort and safety guaranteed more than compensates.

RUPTURE

Specialty women and children appreciate the absence of these troublesome, filthy straps and belts.

T. MAC N. JONES

1244 Fort St. Phone 1472, Victoria.

DEMAND FOR BUSINESS REALTY

Agents Report A Brisk Week's Business—Large Amount of Property Goes Through the Market.

An unusually large volume of property has been put through the market during the week just past. One firm alone reports sales in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million dollars. The demand is widening to include close-in residential lots, while the number of deals in the business area, as well as in parts where it is anticipated that stores will be located in the near future has probably never been exceeded.

Mr. P. R. Fleming reports having put through property valued at \$150,000 during the past week. The sales made by the firm of Messrs. Green and Burdick exceed \$250,000. Messrs. Macpherson and Fullerton have been responsible for business amounting to well over \$100,000, while all the agents report a brisk number of transfers, and many of an important nature pending.

Mr. J. O. Stinson reports the following sales for the past week: A piece of property with a 23-foot frontage on Courtney street to a local man for \$12,500; a lot adjoining the Wilson building on Chatham street for \$10,500; the purchase of the Cameron Lumber Company, a piece of property with a 32-foot frontage on Yates street for \$5,000 to an eastern investor; a piece near the Fountain on Douglas street, measuring 28 x 72 feet, to a local man for \$2,500; and three lots in the Fairfield estate at \$1,000 each.

Messrs. Allen and Son have put through the sale of a lot on Princess avenue, near Douglas street, for \$19,700, a triangular piece of property near the

Romano Photoplay Theatre

Monday and Tuesday

Follow the Crowds to the Big

Blaze of Light

4-BIG FEATURES-4

Meiba Song and Romano Orchestra

Fountain on Douglas street for \$7,800, and seven lots in Rockland park.

Congregational Ladies

The Ladies Aid of First Congregational church meets at the home of the president, 1132 Johnson street, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Presentation to Mr. Brookhurst

In token of their regard for Mr. A. Brookhurst, who is entering the firm of H. O. Kirkham & Co., grocers, Fort street, his fellow employees of the Dixie Ross Co. last evening presented him with a handsome incenseburner, pipe, in suitable terms. Mr. Brookhurst responded. The health of the honored one was proposed and heartily drunk with the usual honors.

SOOKE PROJECT UP TO COUNCIL

Mayor Will Ask That Necessary By-Law Be Prepared for Submission to the Rate-payers.

With the by-law to authorize the expropriation of the holdings of the Esquimalt Waterworks company, defeated, Mayor Morley is losing no time in bringing forward the Sooke Lake project. His Worship has posted notice of motion that at tomorrow night's meeting of the city council he will recommend that a by-law be submitted to the ratepayers to provide for the development of Sooke Lake and its tributaries and to raise an amount of money sufficient to cover the estimated cost of the purchase of the lands and the carrying out of such of the works as can be done, including other incidental expenses, within the year 1911.

While no date is suggested by Mayor Morley for the taking of the vote, the council will doubtless choose the date of the forthcoming civic election as the most suitable. Alderman Raymond will move a resolution to the effect that steps be taken to widen Powell street from Oak Bay avenue to Belcher street and the necessary lands be expropriated for

this purpose as well as for a park on the triangle at the intersection of Fort street and Leighton road.

A number of local improvement assessments by-laws will be considered.

Johnson Street Awakening

Johnson street owners are now rising to the occasion. They are busy circulating a petition for the improvement of this business thoroughfare. A ten foot sidewalk, asphalt road and cluster light system are proposed for it right up to Cook street as in the case of the streets on each side of it in whose success it must naturally participate. With the awakening of Johnson street the "cluster lot" area will comprise the four rows of blocks

bounded by Fort, Cook, Pandora and Government streets.

Scottish Concert

Mr. Robert Morrison has arranged a concert to be given in the Victoria theatre Friday evening. Miss Munn of New Westminster has been engaged for the occasion and will be heard in a duet and trio besides her solos. Mrs. W. A. Gleason who is always a favorite with a Victoria audience is on the programme for two numbers. Mrs. Butler's fine contralto voice will be heard to advantage in the theatre. Others taking part will be little Miss Murray, Highland dancer; Jack Melville, comedian; Mr. W. Galt, Mr. J. O. Brown and Piper Raitzay. Mrs. Lewis Hall will act as accompanist.

Taxi Cab in Accident.

While responding to a call from the Empress hotel at midnight last night, a driver of one of Woods Bros' taxi-cabs, collided with a telephone pole standing out in the roadway at the north end of the Causeway, with serious results to the machine which was badly wrecked, while the driver was hurled through the wind shield in front, sustaining some cuts from the broken glass besides bruises which required the attention of a doctor. The driver was not seriously injured, however, and after being attended to, returned and assisted in getting the wrecked machine back to the garage.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

TRAPPERS

WE, THE HUDSON BAY IMPORTING CO., have decided to publish to those concerned and for the fur trade in general our price list for raw skins. The prices for these skins will change monthly; watch this publication. You will note that we are leaders in prices as well as in the fur trade in general. Prices for current month of 1910:

Mink, \$12.00 to	50	Silver Fox, \$500 to	\$50.00
Raccoon, \$5.00 to	50	Lynx, \$55.00 to	15.00
Red Fox, \$10.00 to	1.00	Wild Cat, \$3.00 to	1.00
Opussum, 75c to	15	Wolf, \$6.00 to	2.00
Fisher, \$20.00 to	10.00	Weasel, 75c to	25
Bear, \$30.00 to	5.00	Otter, \$25.00 to	2.00
Cross Fox, \$25.00 to	5.00	Beaver, \$5.00 to	1.00
Skunk, \$4.00 to	50	Muskrat, \$1.00 to	10

Our prices are based on a fair and honest assortment, guaranteeing to shippers a Square Deal. We pay express charges, charge no commission, and we hold shipments subject to shipper's approval of valuation, if requested.

We send you the money the day the goods are received, sending our check, or if more convenient to shippers, will express money order or greenbacks, by return mail.

Send your invoice by mail, using blank shipping tags and envelope that we will send you on request or use a blank of your own. This insures quick returns. Reference: any bank, banker or Bradstreets.

HOW TO SHIP. Whenever possible to pack furs in burlap, avoid heavy boxes. Ship furs by express. Packages up to four pounds from long distances go cheaper by mail. The charges are 15c per ounce. Very small packages may also be sent by express at mail rates. Your express agent will explain this to you.

Use our tags if possible and write your initial on the outside. Send shipping advice no later than date of shipment. Take care in handling and packing your furs. Nice appearance adds to the value of furs.

Shipments from Canada that exceed 100 pounds require consular certificate, the cost of which is \$2.50.

Raw furs from Canada pay no duty when entering the United States.

We Get Furs From LONDON PARIS BERLIN

HUDSON BAY IMPORTING CO.

We Get Furs From CANADA ALASKA SIBERIA

26 West 23rd Street, N.Y.

All Week

Starting Monday, Nov. 28

DALY'S COUNTRY CHOIR

Four Charming Singers

Look Who's Here!

RUBE DICKINSON

Nothing But Fun

KNIGHT BROS. & SAW-TELLE

Strong in Mirth and Melody

CARTER & WATERS

"The Wise Mr. Conn"

GLEN JESTER

Magician

Motion Pictures—The Best

THIS IS ONE GREAT SHOW. SEE IT

THE Grand
SULLIVAN'S CONSIDINE PROP'S
MATINEES DAILY—ALWAYS MOST
COMFORTABLE THEATRE—VICTORIA

WHERE EVERYBODY GOES
BEST VAUDEVILLE
IN THE WORLD 15 & 25c



A MAN is known by the cigarettes he smokes, no less than by the clothes he wears. It may be a matter of good taste to smoke Tuckett's Special Turkish Cigarettes, but it is certainly a matter of good judgment. You may compare them with almost any Turkish cigarette you choose, but you will scarcely find one, which, at the price, will match them in flavor, aroma or general smoking satisfaction.

Tuckett's Cigarettes

Made from the choicest blend of Turkish tobacco, procured from the finest crops grown in Turkey's most famous districts, Tuckett's Special Turkish Cigarettes afford a delightful and pure and fragrant smoke of peculiarly excellent quality.

Tuckett Limited
Hamilton :: :: :: Canada

A HANDSOME HAIR DRESSING BUT EASY TO DO

STYLE B. SEE NOTE



Model and Instructions by MADAM LULU BUTLER
Principal, The Madam Butler School of Beautifying Arts, Detroit, Michigan

STYLE B. The hair is waved on each side of the parting and over the crown of the head. The ends of the waved hair are then brought half way up between the nape of the neck and the crown of the head and arranged in puffs or ringlets. The main body of the hair is brought below the nape of the neck and braided into two braids. These braids are crossed and brought around the head. The curls or puffs are allowed to drop across the back. This arrangement is without the use of rats, frames or false hair.

To Have Beautiful Hair Use
Newbro's Herpicide

No woman can afford to be indifferent to the appearance of her hair. A mass of nice snappy hair, becomingly dressed will add more in genuine good looks than a pretty face, or an expensive gown. Don't allow the scalp to become clogged with dirt and dandruff. Don't let the Dandruff Germ destroy your hair. If your hair is an even, dead, dull and brittle and comes out by the handful every time you draw a comb through it, the germ is there. To kill that germ and check the loss of hair should be your first anxiety. Newbro's Herpicide will do this and at the same time put the hair and scalp in a sanitary condition. Herpicide appeals to those of greatest refinement on account of its exquisite odor, its purity and cleanliness. It contains no grease and does not stain or dye. There is nothing more dependable than this remarkable scalp prophylactic. The hair responds readily to a regular and intelligent use of Newbro's Herpicide. Try it and see.

Send ten cents today to the Herpicide Company, Dept. L., Windsor, Ont., for a sample and a booklet telling all about the hair.

For Sale at all Drug Stores. One Dollar Size Bottles are Guaranteed.

For Display See Window

CYRUS H. BOWES, Special Agent

J. A. TEEPORTEN & CO.

1228 Government Street

Wholesale Agents

NOTE The Herpicide Co. have arranged with the leading hair dressers of the country to furnish with description of the latest and most approved modes in hair dressing. Ladies who adopt these styles, will enjoy the satisfaction of being in perfect vogue.

We are Joint Owners and Sole Agents FORT GEORGE TOWNSITE

You can't buy lots in the
Registered Legal Townsite
except from us and our
Recognized Sales Solicitors.

Let us send you maps, plans and official information of FORT GEORGE, the last great metropolis of North America, and of General British Columbia—the land of last great opportunity.

Fort George is the strategic commercial centre of the Island Empire of Canada—Millions of acres of rich farming, timber and mineral lands. You can get in at the beginning of a great city by buying now. Payments \$10 to \$20 per month—no interest.

Natural Resources Security Co., Ltd.
Paid-up capital \$250,000.00, 604 Bower Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.
E. CHILD & COMPANY
District Sales Solicitors,
707 1/2 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

Send your name and address (or call) today.



The Man at the Bat may
be caught OUT on
his third strike,

but

EDDY'S "SILENT" MATCHES

NEVER FAIL to light the FIRST STRIKE. "As sure as the dawn of tomorrow."

Sixty years of experience have brought Eddy's Matches to the ACME OF PERFECTION. The famous "Silent."

Also Eddy's Paper Woodenware, Fibreware, Pails, Tubs and Washboards.

Mitchell Bros., Selling Agents, Victoria and Vancouver

"The Reason Why" of the Corby Quality

The "Scrap-heap" is a sign of industrial progress. To discard still serviceable machinery in favor of newer and better models is not waste—but economy. By speeding up efficiency and increasing output, a manufacturer can give better goods at the same price.

The apparatus used at our new distillery for making

Corby's

"Special Selected"

Rye Whisky

is the most thoroughly modern equipment money can buy. No out of date appliances there. The scrap heap has claimed them.

MECHANICALLY, we are always changing. But in the vital essentials of whisky making our methods haven't changed in 50 years.

From first to last we have always used the cream of the grain crops and we have always matured our whisky in the good old fashioned way—ripening it in charred oak barrels.

Sold by all first class Hotels, Cafes and Liquor Stores.

The H. Corby Distillery Company
Limited

Head Offices: Montreal. "Corby's of Corbyville for Over Half a Century."

BOVRIL

Is not merely an ex-
tract of beef

which stimulates without nourishing. Its delicious flavor stimulates the appetite, and the concentrated nutriment of beef which it contains builds up the system.

WATT IS BUSY GATHERING MEN

While No Announcements Are
Forthcoming Just Now, He
is Getting a Line on Good
Players.

While Manager Wattlett of the Victoria Baseball club is not making many announcements these days in signing of players for the coming season, he and his team manager Eddie Householder, are as busy as beavers gathering a team that will be a contender in the pennant race for 1911. Watt is now carrying on negotiations with one of the Western League clubs in regard to the purchasing of a good infielder and left-handed pitcher. He has also had a young pitcher recommended to him who is touted as a "phenom." According to Watt's informant this youngster, pitching in the "bush" league last season, pitched seventeen games, won them all and eleven of them were shut-outs. If he did that even in the "bush" he is worthy of a trial and no doubt will be given a chance to show his paces. In this connection it might not be amiss to inform the fans that it does not follow that all players given a try-out will be kept. Club managers always gather from twenty-five to thirty-five men at a trial and no doubt will be given a chance to show his paces. In this connection it might not be amiss to inform the fans that it does not follow that all players given a try-out will be kept. Club managers always gather from twenty-five to thirty-five men at a trial and no doubt will be given a chance to show his paces. In this connection it might not be amiss to inform the fans that it does not follow that all players given a try-out will be kept. Club managers always gather from twenty-five to thirty-five men at a trial and no doubt will be given a chance to show his paces.

TO HOLD TOURNAMENT

The Esquimalt Athletic Club is to
Have Boxing
Fiesta

The Esquimalt Athletic club will hold a boxing tournament in A. J. U. W. hall on the evening of Friday, December 16th. A permit has been obtained from the police for an entirely amateur show. There are good boxers in the club, and all are training well. The committee is endeavoring to arrange bouts with members of other clubs. Several members of H. M. C. S. Robinson will perform.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS WILL PLAY LADIES

A practice game between the Ladies hockey team and the High School team will be held at the Oak Bay grounds next Wednesday afternoon. This will be the last match the young ladies from the High School will play before the big game next Saturday with the Vancouver High School team, who will visit this city accompanied by a rugby team, two basketball teams and a large representation of supporters.

All the girls whether members of the team or not are requested to be on the grounds to give the team a good practice and as much encouragement against the Ladies as possible.

EMPRESS ELEVEN WINS YESTERDAY'S GAME

In a fast interesting exhibition match at the Beacon Hill park yesterday afternoon, the Empress soccer football eleven defeated the Duncan experts to the score of 1-0, the single goal being shot through by Kelsall in the final session from a penalty kick. Had it not been for the excellent work of the visiting goal keeper, the score might have been larger, but the Duncan representative is very efficient. He stopped many difficult drives and won the admiration of all those who were present. The Duncan team with a little more practice will be a strong contender for the Island championship.

SPECIAL MEETING OF V. W. A. A. MONDAY

To discuss and ascertain the club's attitude in regard to the old and new Island soccer league, President-Tait has called a meeting of the James Bay Athletic club to take place Monday night at the clubhouse. The basketball situation will also be discussed and every member of the club is requested to attend.

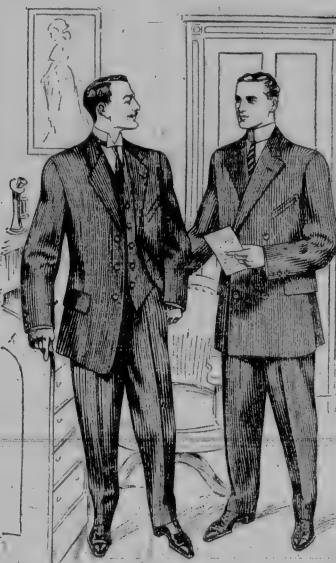
Navy Defeats Army
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—The Navy, in a hard and clean game of football on Franklin field here this afternoon, before a large and enthusiastic crowd, defeated their old rivals, the Army, by 3 to 0.

Manchester Handicap
LONDON, Nov. 26.—Manchester November handicap was won by The Violet, 9 to 1; Anchorage, 100 to 8, second; Accurate, 9 to 1, third. Eighteen ran. Today concludes the flat racing season until the resumption at Lincoln next March.

Broadwood & Sons Pianos
We are unloading a very choice stock of these world famous instruments, both Grands and Uprights, in different designs of cases. These pianos were especially selected by the Messrs. Broadwood & Sons for our holiday trade.
A very cordial invitation is extended to all to call and see them. Just a suggestion. Why not buy a Broadwood for your Christmas gift? Will take the old piano in trade if desired. Montague Piano House, Ltd., 1194 Government street.

Men's Brand New \$25.00 Suits Tomorrow's Price Only \$15.00

These are not Fire Sale Suits, although they're offered at Fire Sale Price. They are brand new Suits, just fresh from the hands of expert designers, cutters, and fitters of the Fit-Reform Clothing Co., of Montreal. This company, when they heard of our great loss—damage by smoke and water—generously came to our aid and shipped 75 new 1910-11 Winter Suits, offering them at such a low figure that we can sell them for this marvellously low price. Saturday's Sale did not entirely clean us out. We still have a number of these gigantic values which we place on sale again Tomorrow.



This Price will Coax Cash from the Closest Buyers

Good dressers have only to glance at the excellent quality of the materials—genuine English Worsteds of latest fancy patterns—and run their eye over the correct cut and exclusively stylish tailoring and this tremendous quick-selling price will please, then persuade.

This week will be a matchless week of values here in goods undamaged by water and smoke, up-to-date goods that smart men much appreciate, therefore they are splendid suggestions for Christmas Presents.

Discerning women, who have many gifts to buy the men folk should see these at once and save much money. They comprise:

UMBRELLAS FOR MEN AND WOMEN, stylish, high-class goods, MEN'S SMOKING AND HOUSE COATS, FANCY WAISTCOATS, etc., etc.

We're glad to have Ladies call here, whether they wish to purchase or not. If thrifty, they will soon avail themselves of the grand chance this genuine Fire Sale affords.

Fit-Reform Wardrobe

ALLEN & CO. 1201 Government St.

Pemberton Building

A Few Offices
and Suites of
Offices



Still to Rent
in this
Building

Rental includes light, heat, hot and cold water, janitor service. Three elevators of the very latest design will be in operation. Forty vaults are already built, others can be added anywhere and slight alterations can be made before the building is finished, to suit tenants. The building is constructed of the best materials, is as fireproof as it is possible to make a building, and the finish of it will be nothing but the very best. The offices are airy, light, have immense window space, some of them have splendid views, and it would be impossible to find more healthy offices. They will be cleaned regularly by vacuum cleaners.

PEMBERTON & SON

Agents

614 Fort Street

KIDNEY TROUBLES

Are Overcome By
Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

The kidneys have a very important work to perform in preserving health. All the blood passes through them over and over again and they filter it, removing all the impurities and worn-out muscle and tissue which the blood gathers up, in microscopic particles, in its flow through the body. These impurities are then expelled through the urinary system.

When the kidneys for any reason fail to perform this function, and the impurities are left in the blood, about the most distressing series of ailments which afflict mankind follow. First there is the aching back and a feeling of weariness, and then, as conditions grow worse, comes Rheumatism, Gravel, Diabetes, Gall Stones, Inflammation of the Bladder or the dreaded Bright's Disease.

The man or woman who allows kidney trouble to develop into any of these diseases is doing himself or herself a grave injustice, particularly when a cure can be had so readily. One of the constituents of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills is a Diuretic, which strengthens and stimulates the kidneys, enabling them to do their work thoroughly and with ease. These Pills also increase the action of the bowels and the pores of the skin, which remove some of the impurities, thus lightening the work of the kidneys.

Mr. Geo. Whitney, of Buffalo, N.Y., says they worked wonders for him. He writes:

"Your Doctor Morse's Indian Root Pills have worked wonders in my case. I suffered for six years from liver trouble and kidney ailment. If I tried one medicine I tried a dozen, but without good results. Your pills were recommended and they cured me after using four boxes."

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills should be taken at the first sign of back-ache, of rheumatism, or of any difficulty in urinating.

DR. MORSE'S
INDIAN ROOT
PILLS
Cure Sick Kidneys

For Sale Everywhere at 25c. per Box. 22

THREE NEW WHALERS START

Green, Black and White, Three of Steamers Built at Christiana for Whaling Company Start on Long Voyage.

Three of the new whaling steamers built at Christiana, Norway, for the Pacific Whaling company of this city, left Dartmouth, England, on Friday, bound to Victoria. The three steamers, the Green, Black and White, left Christiana together on November 19th, and will come out in company. They will proceed to St. Vincent from Dartmouth and will then call at Montevideo. The three whaling steamers are expected to reach Victoria early in March. The work on the British Columbia coast has now been abandoned for the season, and four of the whaling steamers are tied up at this port. The steamer Germania remained at Rose harbor whaling station. Two more steamers, the Red and Blue, are expected to follow the trio now on the way within a few days. They are being brought out by Norwegian crews. Local fishermen trained on the company's vessels on this coast, will be appointed to the whalers on their arrival. Capt. Jack Anderson is to join one of them. It is the intention of the company to use three of the steamers from British Columbia whaling stations and two will be sent to the Arctic to be operated from a new station to be established on the coast, near the mouth of the Mackenzie river.

TOOK SEAWEED FROM VICTORIA FOR CHINA

Mexico Maru of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha Sailed from Outer Wharf Yesterday with Seaweed.

The steamer Mexico Maru of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, which sailed from the outer wharf yesterday afternoon, bound to the Orient, carried among her cargo from this port, a shipment of seaweed gathered on nearby beaches by local Chinese. The seaweed brought to Victoria by small boats, was washed and dried and baled by the Chinese. The consignees have the seaweed for making soups. The Mexico Maru took 32 passengers from Seattle and 24, including 11 Japanese and 23 Chinese were embarked at the outer wharf. The steamer had a large cargo, including heavy shipments of cotton, flour and machinery.

CALABASH

Virginia Cigarettes

We recommend these cigarettes to the cultured smoker. Highest quality Finest Workmanship; perfect flavor.



15c Per box of Ten (cork tips)

Blythwood Arrives.

The British ship Blythwood, Capt. Johnston, reached the Royal Roads last night in tow of the tug Lorne after a smart passage from Caldera, Peru. The Blythwood is here for orders. It is reported she will load lumber at Vancouver. The Blythwood was lost here three years ago.

Sealer Reported.

A cablegram from Montevideo, to

Capt. Balcom, reports the arrival at the Uruguayan port of his sealing schooner Agnes G. Donahue, Capt. LeBlanc, for water. The schooner had 253 seal skins on board. She left Montevideo after landing the pelts for shipment to London, bound to Sandwich land in the Antarctic to hunt in that vicinity.

Laundry workers have been organized and will include those of the craft in Medicine Hat.

BATTLER DOWNED BY OWEN MORAN

(Continued from Page Fifteen)

slamming him on the jaw, Nelson was battered to the mat five times in all. The last time he went down under a right hook and a shove. He lit on his head and turned a complete somersault.

The crowd overflowed the ring and the police were kept busy maintaining

order. The finish came so suddenly that no one seemed to know whether Nelson had been counted out or the fight stopped by the referee. The finish will go as a knockout, however.

The betting commissioners circulated among the spectators with \$75 Nelson money against \$100 on Moran. These odds remained practically unchanged up to the time of the fight.

There are 109,210 officers and men in the British navy.

ESQUIMALT DISTRICT

This present move in inside property will be closely followed by an equally extensive movement in the more outlying districts. It will mean a great deal to the prospective purchasers to be ahead of this coming movement, therefore, the time to look into these values is now, before the inside activity begins to slacken.

We advise ESQUIMALT DISTRICT as the most likely one to show a big increase in values in a short time.

Besides local improvements, dry dock, etc., the new bridge will bring this district much closer to the city.

We strongly recommend the following lots—

Maplewood Subdivision

Less than two miles from City Hall, in South Saanich District. Large Lots situated on rising ground, from \$300 to \$500, on Easy Terms.

We also have one acre with 250 feet of water-frontage on Constance Cove. Price given on application.

Aberdeen Street 60 x 120
\$500 to \$1200

London Street 60 x 120
\$1200 to \$1300

ALVO VON ALVENSLEBEN, Ltd.

Phone 2445

ROOM-7, HIBBEN BLOCK

P. O. Box 618

HENNESSY BRANDY

in a shop window is the strongest argument for dealing there.

Look for the White and Gold Label



Hennessy's Brandy is the standard the world over. A dealer who displays Hennessy's Brandy shows he is a keen judge of quality. As he handles the finest Brandy, it is only natural that you would regard his other goods as of the same high grade.

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CHORAL SOCIETY'S ANNUAL CONCERT

Fine Programme Arranged by Musical Organization Assisted by Several Fine Soloists.

Among this week's musical attractions the Choral Society's concert in the Victoria theatre on Wednesday evening will probably draw the most attention. The society was founded last January by several ex-members of the Victoria Musical Society for the purpose of again taking up choral work seriously. The first concert was given last April, and during the summer months no practices were held. The society got together in September again, however, and has since been



MR. ALFRED A. CODD

assiduously practicing for the second concert which is to be given, as stated above, on Wednesday evening. At the last concert two outside soloists were engaged, viz, Mrs. Tallman, of Tacoma, and Mr. Cave, of Vancouver. At the concert on Wednesday the soloists are all Victorians: Mrs. Alfred A. Codd, Mr. A. J. Goward and Mr. Alfred A. Codd. As an extra attraction, Miss Ethel Lawson has been engaged to play two violin numbers. Mr. Gideon Hicks, the society's honorary conductor, will conduct throughout and Miss Miles, A. R. C. M., honorary accompanist, will preside at the piano. For the final number on the programme, Mr. G. Jennings Burnett has very kindly consented to assist, and will take the organ, and Mr. Bell will play the double bass. This number, Sir C. H. H. Parry's "Blest Pair of Sirens" is a magnificent setting to Milton's glorious poem. The chorus



MRS. ALFRED A. CODD
Soprano Soloist.

is written for eight parts, two soprano, two alto, two tenor and two bass and judging from the practice held last evening will be well rendered on Wednesday.

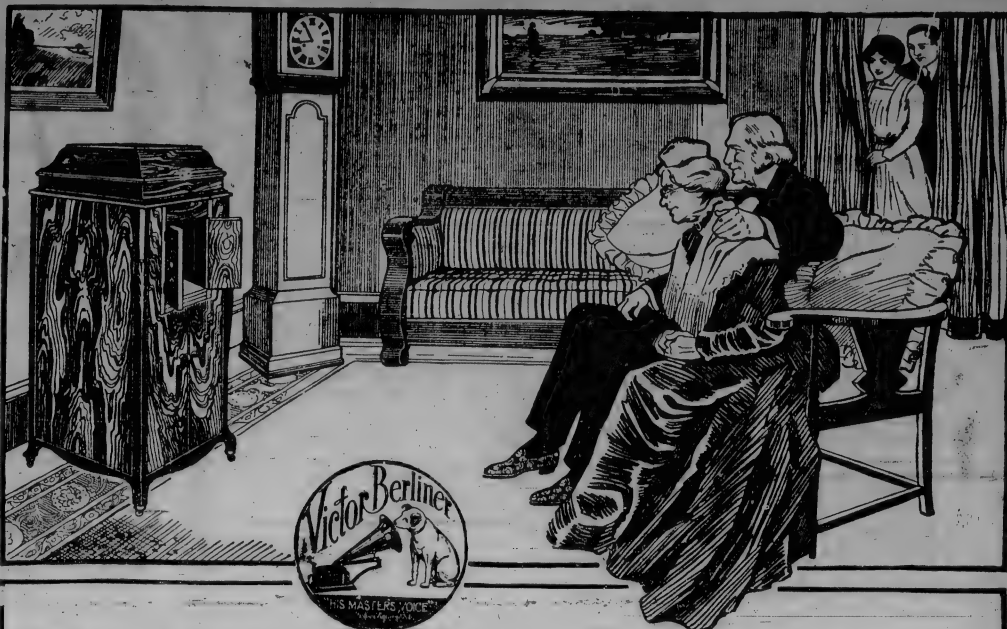
The Opening Work

The principal and opening work, "The Bride of Dunkerow" will prove most interesting. The work is founded on an Irish (County Kerry) folk, and is full of dramatic work. It is in this work that the soloists before mentioned take part. In addition the society will render a cycle of English part songs.

The box office opens for ticket holders only, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Only six tickets will be booked for any one person, a rule founded by the Arden Club and adopted by the Choral Society.

The final rehearsal will take place on Tuesday evening, at which the entire programme will be gone through.

In order to give the audience every chance to hear the chorus properly a roof will be erected over the choir to throw out the sound into the house. Full books of words will be provided to each person attending the concert.



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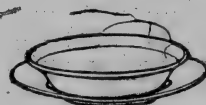
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Son



Daughter



Father

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turns to thoughts of California, with its palms and roses and flowers, the joys of the great beaches with their immense hotels.

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ROUND TRIP RATES to Los Angeles, good for six months—
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Cut out the plan shown here, take it with you and go over the property. Take the Oak Bay car and get off at Monterey Ave. Monterey Place is only one block south (to the right) of Oak Bay Ave.

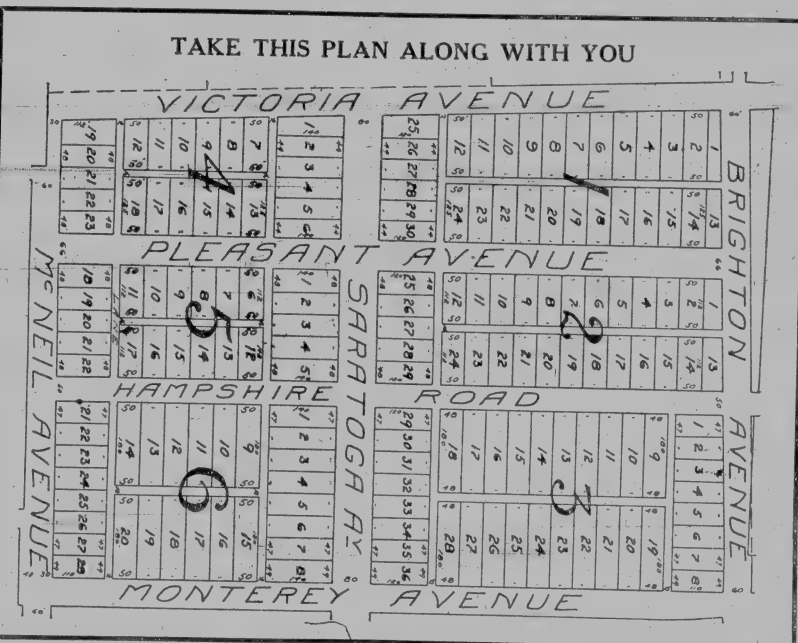
You'll be delighted with the charming situation--close to car, to beach, to park, to school, etc., and sheltered from the winter winds.

You'll be pleasantly surprised at the quality of the soil and the state of cultivation.

Remember that the sewer and water are already here--that you enjoy all the conveniences of the city and save about 80 per cent. of the taxes you would pay in the city.

Have a look at this property today and come in and learn more about it tomorrow.

Let us tell you about asphalt, pavements, cement sidewalks, boulevards and other improvements to be undertaken at once--improvements that will make this an ideal place to build a home.



Some of these lots contain approximately 1/4 Acre, giving ample room for house, lawn and garden. All have lane in rear and all are free from rock or stumps, practically every lot having been plowed this fall. This is the last really desirable property offered in this district and is therefore bound to greatly increase in value. Certainly the time to secure a lot is NOW.

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Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.45
Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.45
Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.45
Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.45
Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.45
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Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.45
Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.45
Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.45

Meats	Price
Beef, per lb.	15.00
Pork, per lb.	15.00
Lamb, per lb.	15.00
Chicken, per lb.	15.00
Duck, per lb.	15.00
Geese, per lb.	15.00
Goose, per lb.	15.00
Turkey, per lb.	15.00
Swan, per lb.	15.00
Guinea fowl, per lb.	15.00

STOCK PRICES MOVE SLOWLY

Financial Interests Willing to Allow Continuance of Lethargy in Market — Bank Shows Loan Contraction.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The day's events brought nothing to stimulate interest in the stock market, which was in a sleepy state. The decline on the part of many brokers to extend the Thanksgiving holiday over the end of the week was called responsible, in part, for the intense dullness. A small fraction marked the extreme vibration for some of the most active stocks.

The banking and larger financial interests seemed content to see the speculation lie fallow. The growing strength of the banking position is relied on to provide resources for coming bond flotations.

Some interest was felt in the regulations made public at Washington by the president under which reports made under the corporation tax law may be open for inspection. An advance in Pacific Mail was due to reports of a recommendation of a dividend to be embodied in the forthcoming message of the president to congress.

The bank statement showed plainly the influence of the declining money rate in prompting the trust companies to contract loans as shown in the average loan decrease of \$12,000,000 by the "other banks." The transfer of deposits from the trust companies to the clearing house banks was accompanied by a loan expansion of \$17,333,000 by the latter institutions, as shown by the actual statement.

Bonds were steady. Total sales (par value) \$770,000. United States four per cent. registered have advanced 1/4 per cent in the bid price on call since last week.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

(Published by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)
NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—There was a dull and featureless market throughout the session today. There were no new developments whatever. The market was made rather a poor showing but this was more or less expected. As stated last night, the street generally is looking for somewhat more active market next week and a great many believe that if any activity should develop the list will show some improvement in prices.

Stock	High	Low	Closing
Amal. Copper	81 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Am. Best Sugar	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Am. Can. Pkg.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Loco.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am. Smelt	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Am. Sugar	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Anacosta	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Archer	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Archer	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Archer	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Archer	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Archer	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Archer	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Archer	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Archer	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Archer	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS.

(Published by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)
CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Prices at the close were about 1/4 to 1/2 lower than the first few minutes after the session. Nearly all the big wheat and commission concerns were fairly good buyers and yet the market at the best had only a rally and later showed decided heaviness. There was no mistaking the tone of the foreign news at the time of the opening here as the improved conditions in Argentina were confirmed in the morning cables. Northwest markets showed no sort of weakness recorded here. There were many complaints from the southwest of poor germination for the new crop but the trade does not take the reports seriously. The fact that the western states are expected to make over the entire and lake states tomorrow may easily improve conditions in the southwest. There was little support in sight and the market closed under moderate pressure.

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec.	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Jan.	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Feb.	88 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Mar.	87 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Apr.	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
May	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
June	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
July	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Aug.	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Sept.	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Oct.	80 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Money on call nominal. Time loans very dull and easy. 60 and 90 days 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. Six months 4 1/4 to 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5 1/2 to 6 per cent. Sterling

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY

WHOLESALE FRUITS AND PRODUCE.
F. R. STEWART & CO., YATES ST.—Victoria, B. C. Importers and exporters of all fresh fruits, vegetables and produce. 1111 Yates St. Phone 1122.

WHOLESALE WINES AND LIQUORS.
TURNER-BETTON CO., LTD., WHARF St. Victoria—Wholesale only, all the Victoria, B. C. Importers and exporters of all fresh fruits, vegetables and produce. 1111 Yates St. Phone 1122.

WOOD AND COAL.
WILSON, E. A. DEALER IN ALL KINDS of millwork, wood, bark, etc. Four-foot lengths, \$2.50 per cord; stove lengths, \$1.00 double load. 355 John St. Phone 1122.

CHEAP PULP—TAP A HEADING DO.—The head of short cut mill work, delivered to any part of city at \$2.00 C.O.D. by Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd. Phone 1122.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.
DENTISTS.
DR. LEWIS HALL, DENTAL SURGEON.—1111 Yates St. Phone 1122.

W. F. FRASER, D. M. D.—OFFICE 712 Yates St. Phone 1122.

DETECTIVES.
PACIFIC DETECTIVE AGENCY, 909 Government, upstairs. P. O. Box 1223.

HOTEL DIRECTORY.
NEATTLE.
HOTEL BRIGHTON—QUIET AND respectable, first-class family hotel. 1111 Yates St. Phone 1122.

ALIAMHRA HOTEL—MRS. S. THOMPSON and Sons, proprietors. R. D. Thompson, manager. 1111 Yates St. Phone 1122.

BLACKBURN HOTEL—A. E. BLACKBURN, proprietor. This well-known hotel is open to its patrons. 1111 Yates St. Phone 1122.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—CORNER HASTINGS and Commercial Sts. 1111 Yates St. Phone 1122.

HOTEL DOMINION—WHEN YOU ARRIVE at Vancouver take large auto. 1111 Yates St. Phone 1122.

BURNA VILLA HOTEL, COWICHAN BAY under new management. 1111 Yates St. Phone 1122.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.
A. O. F. COURT NORTHERN LIGHT No. 1235, meets at Fort St. 1111 Yates St. Phone 1122.

K. O. P. No. 1, FAR WEST LODGE meets at Fort St. 1111 Yates St. Phone 1122.

SOONS OF ENGLAND, B. S. ALEXANDER Lodge, No. 1235, meets at Fort St. 1111 Yates St. Phone 1122.

SOONS OF ENGLAND, HIDE OF ISLAND Lodge, No. 1235, meets at Fort St. 1111 Yates St. Phone 1122.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING.
POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.
POULTRY—TWO COWS, APPLA R. P. 1111 Yates St. Phone 1122.

WANTED FOR A FEW WEEKS HOISER for light duty. Apply Home. 1111 Yates St. Phone 1122.

CHIEF PAIR TRAIL, ALSO TWO driving mares. Apply 1111 Yates St. Phone 1122.

SALE OF A WELL BRED ENGLISH horse. 1111 Yates St. Phone 1122.

FOR SALE—SINGLE CORNED BROWN chicken. 1111 Yates St. Phone 1122.

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CONDENSED ADVERTISING

WANTED—AUTO DRIVER TO RUN auto to delivery wagon. P. O. Box 883. 1111 Yates St. Phone 1122.

WANTED AT ONCE—EXPERIENCED factory hand. 1111 Yates St. Phone 1122.

CARPENTERS WANTED TO ATTEND to building work. 1111 Yates St. Phone 1122.

WANTED AT ONCE—EXPERIENCED tobacco strippers at Morera. 1111 Yates St. Phone 1122.

WANTED—VIEW PHOTOGR

See Our Jewellery and Engraving
Department on the Main
Floor

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

See Our Jewellery and Engraving
Department on the Main
Floor



New Silks for Evening and Reception Dresses

44-inch New Ninon Silk, in cream, pink, sky, helio, nile, champagne and black. Per yard **\$1.50**
44-inch Shot Chiffon Silk, in good combination of evening shades. Per yard **\$2.00**
44-inch Oriental Satin, in evening shades, nile, helio, cream, rose, gold, mauve, greens, champagne, biscuit, white and black. Per yard **\$2.00**
44-inch Batavia Satin, wear guaranteed, in brown, navy, reseda, taupe, cream, sky, mauve, nile, black. Per yard **\$2.50**

44-inch Paillette, in fine twill silk, wears good, comes in cream, sky, pink, electric, mauve, coral, nile, white and black. Per yard **\$2.50**

An Express Shipment of Parisian Novelties in Sequin, lace, Beaded, Crochet, Dresses in Persian blue, cream, pink, sky, mauve and black. Only one of a kind. Price \$35 to **\$100**

45-inch New Panné Velvets for Opera Cloaks, in electric, mauve, emerald, rose, cream, sky **\$4.75**

New Evening Gloves

White Glace Kid Gloves, 12 button. Price **\$3.00**
White Glace Kid Gloves, 16 button. Price **\$3.50**
Black Suede Gloves, 16 button **\$3.50**

White Glace Kid Gloves, 20 button. Price **\$4.50**
Long Silk Gloves, in black and white, tucked arms, 20 and 27 inches. Price, \$1.00 to **\$1.50**

We have made a special purchase of Silk Evening Gloves, in ¾ lengths. Evening shades of pink, champagne, sky, mauve, nile and white. Special **75¢**

Popular-Priced Shoes for Women

Our stock of Popular Priced Shoes is now complete and every pair is strictly up-to-date and especially suitable for present wear.

Gunmetal Calf Blucher, Cuban heel, particularly neat last **\$3.00**

Box Calf Blucher, broad toe, heavy sole **\$3.50**
Gunmetal Calf Blucher, leather lined, waterproof sole **\$3.50**
Heavy Tan Calf Blucher, waterproof sole, welted **\$3.50**
Patent Colt Blucher, Cuban heel, stout sole, welted **\$3.50**

\$2,000 of Fancy Christmas Linens Are Being Displayed on Main Floor

9-inch Hemstitched Linen Square, with fancy drawn work and embroidered **25¢**
12-inch Hemstitched Linen Square, 2 rows of drawn work and embroidered **25¢**
24-inch Hemstitched Linen Square, drawn work and embroidered, 75¢ and **\$1.00**
30-inch Squares, drawn work and embroidered corners, \$1.25 and **\$1.50**
36-inch Squares, drawn work and embroidered corners, \$1.75 and **\$2.25**
54-inch Runners, drawn work and embroidered, 75¢ to **\$1.50**
72-inch Runners, drawn work and embroidered, \$1.50 to **\$2.50**
Swiss Applique Runners and Squares, 50¢, 75¢ and **\$1.00**
12-inch Battenberg Lace Squares, linen centre, 25¢, 50¢ and **60¢**
36-inch Battenberg Lace Runners, linen centre, drawn work **75¢**
54-inch Lace Runner, linen centre, embroidered and drawn work **\$1.00**
24-inch Lace Squares, embroidered linen and drawn work, \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.00 and **\$2.50**

Xmas Suggestions from the Main Floor

The large selection of Christmas suggestions displayed in our Jewellery Department will make it impossible to leave without at least obtaining some valuable holiday ideas. The puzzling question of "What shall I get?" will be answered so entirely to your satisfaction that you will wonder at ever having permitted it to worry you.

Tie Pins of 10K Gold, pearl set in designs of Fleur-de-Lis, lovers' knots, crescents, wish bones, stars, crosses, etc. **\$2.50**
Crescent and Stars, 9K Gold, set with small pearls of the finest lustre **\$4.00**
Reproductions of Old-Fashioned Brooches, Gold Filled, set with amethyst or topaz **\$2.50**
Barrettes, Gold Filled, plain bar designs **\$1.00**
Child's Gold Plated Expansion Bracelet, in neat box **\$1.25**
Women's Genuine Oriental Pearl Cuff Links, solid, one piece. Pair **50¢**
4-Piece Waist Sets, 3 small and 1 large pin, with fancy stone settings **75¢**
Sterling Silver Thimble, heavy quality, prices range from 35¢ to **75¢**
Dutch Collar Pins, in an exclusive range—Prices from 50¢ to **\$5.00**

MANICURE AND TOILET SETS

"Silveroid" Toilet Sets, consisting of high-grade bevelled plate mirror, best bristle brush and silveroid mounted comb, in the newest designs, put up in elaborate gift boxes **\$12.00**

MONOGRAM ENGRAVED FREE OF CHARGE

Manicure and Dresser Sets, sterling silver mounted. The set comes in well-finished leatherette cases, satin lined. Prices ranging from \$6.00 to **\$25.00**

NEW LEATHER NOVELTIES

"Tite Wad" Bill Fold, made of genuine leather. This is a patent bill fold, which absolutely ensures the safety of paper money, and is adapted for either men's or women's use, as it is the smallest and thinnest of all bill folds **35¢**
Men's Coin Trays, solid leather, in all colors **50¢**
Large Solid Leather Wallet **75¢**
Crocodile Claws, fitted with small purse. This was designed especially to be worn with the hobble skirt **\$1.50**
Hobble Tea Bags have become very popular, and we are showing a large assortment in all the new shades **\$1.00**

VELVET TEA BAGS, IN PRICES FROM \$3.75 TO \$25.00.

Popular Handbags at popular prices, in leather, moire lined, fitted with leather change purse. Heavy brass frames. Colors, black, navy, green, tan, brown and red **\$2.00**
Our assortment of Fancy Handbags consists of leathers in goat seal, Morocco, walrus, kid, patent colt and alligator, either fitted or plain. All styles, including the new mother-of-pearl mounted, in prices from \$1.35 to **\$35.00**

CHRISTMAS NECK WEAR

"Spencer's" Christmas Ruching Box, containing five of the newest frills, in either assorted colors or white, including the new fancy gold cords **25¢**

MUFFLERS

Fancy Boxed Muffler, in mercerized, patent dome fasteners, all colors. Each **50¢**
Silk Muffler, guaranteed, leather designs, long fringed ends, in all colors **50¢**
Children's Mercerized Mufflers, in white only **35¢**

CHRISTMAS BELTS

Christmas Belts, in gift boxes, high-grade elastic, jet, studded with jet, or cut steel buckle **\$1.75**
Patent Colt Belts, plain two-inch band, with red and brass buckle, also plain, gun metal buckle **\$1.00**
Opalescent Beaded Belt, of heavy elastic, shaped buckle, self-colored **\$1.25**

Men's Pullman Slippers Special for Monday at \$1.50

Black Dongola Kid Slippers, elastic sides, fine thin soles. Regular \$2.00. Monday **\$1.50**

Men's Furnishing Department

Men's Woollen Gloves, in black and colored mixtures. Special, pair, **50¢**
Men's Dog Skin Gloves, in tan shades, all sizes, per pair **\$1.00**
Men's Dog Skin Gloves, silk lined, per pair **\$1.25**
Men's Silk and Wool Lined Monarch Mufflers, fringed edge, 50 inches, by 10 inches wide **\$1.50**
Men's Silk Ties, in all the latest shades and styles, wide or narrow ends. Strong ties, etc. Special, each, 75¢ and **50¢**
Men's Four-in-hand and Bow Ties. Special **25¢**

MEN'S SWEATERS

Men's Sweaters, in imported navy worsted, full sizes, \$2.25 and **\$1.75**
Men's Sweaters, in pure grey wool, high roll collar **\$2.75**

A Sale of Men's \$18.00 Suits for \$9.75

This is one of the best suit bargains of the season, as only the finest English imported worsteds and Scotch tweed suits are included in this sale, making it possible for you to buy a high grade suit at a low grade price. There are only 25 suits to go at this price, so it is advisable to shop early. Reg. \$18.00 suits, Monday, for **\$9.75**



A Sale of Women's \$25 Coats for \$12.50

Recent large purchases from the best Eastern manufacturers of high-class long coats go on sale Monday at prices that are cut in half. This sale comprises the best values offered this season. Any one who has been lucky enough to have waited until now will secure the most advanced Winter ideals at half price. Reg. \$25 and \$27.50, Monday,

\$12.50

WRECKS THAT VICTORIANS REMEMBER

DISASTERS
THAT HAVE BEEN,
MANY OF WHICH
COULD NOT
HAPPEN NOW.



THE PACIFIC IN DRY DOCK

The shrieking wind; the crashing sea;
The unknown current racing free;
A helpless ship; the rock-toothed jaws
That glisten where the breakers pause;
The shrieking wind; a mighty thud;
A hell of water streaked with blood;
A wail, a gurgle and a moan—
The shrieking wind, the wind alone.
Ashore, ashore we pray—ah me!
For those in peril on the sea.

—C. L. Armstrong.

Take any coast on any continent and study its history, and you will read of disasters that will chill the blood in your veins. Since first men went down to the sea in ships it has been the same; but it is those that wait at home that know it best and feel it most. Whether it be the fishing fleet stealing away in the grey of dawn to the distant banks, or the sealers bound for the rookeries, or the coastwise lugger beating into the wind, or the husky tramp faring far, or the sleek ocean greyhound with its army of merry passengers, or even the majestic frowning warship belching defiance in every cloud from her funnels—now, who shall say of this or yon? 'She'll soon return again?' Now, who shall say? for the way of death is the way of the sea with men. And many there be that go, and go to come no more and sorrow's the lot the sea has brought to the many that wait on shore.

In the matter of wrecks, the coast of Vancouver Island is no more prolific than other portions of coast line along the Pacific slope. Year by year the danger of wrecks on this coast is becoming less. Vessels are being improved, are being built stronger and with more resistance; bulkheads and compartments are common nowadays and most of the new steamers are constructed with double bottoms so that should the outer bottom be holed, the water will still be kept out. Frequently modern vessels collide or strike rocks, and come to into port under their own steam with no more serious result than a delay for repairs, whereas under similar circumstances an old-fashioned craft would probably have foundered with all hands. Then the currents off this coast are becoming better known by skippers and masters; and navigation is being aided by the addition



HM-S FLORA ON ROCKS NEAR COMOX



THE SAN PEDRO ON BROTHIE LEDGE



PRINCESS MARY ON SENTINEL ISLAND

tion of more buoys, more light houses, light ships and better charts. Not one of the disastrous wrecks that have happened off this coast has not resulted in some good for those that follow after; dear bought as these lessons were, they produced good. Then, in the perfection of wireless telegraphy, the ships of today have a great advantage over their sisters of yesterday. It is not necessary to go back far in the annals of marine disaster familiar to local readers to find instances where, had wireless telegraphy been in use, many lives might have been saved. Careful and more scientific navigating, a better knowledge of off shore tides and currents, more precise and extensive coast markings, better charts, modern ship-building and up-to-date appliances are all tending to make navigation in these waters comparatively safe, and, excepting criminal neglect and carelessness, the day of terrible, fatal wrecks may be looked upon as past.

But, when the wind screams over the chimneys, when the rain falls in wide swirling sheets and the sea breaks in awful anger on the shore rocks, our hearts go out and our prayers ascend for those who are on the water; for Victoria is a seaport, our island is sea-girt, and our people have their memories.

Two wrecks, years apart, stand out from the list of disasters remembered locally because of their awful completeness. The first, the loss of the steamship Pacific, which collided with a sailing ship off Cape Flattery early in November, 1875, and sank with all hands except two men; the second, the wreck of the steamship Valencia, in the early morning of Tuesday, January 23, 1906, on the West Coast, to the east of Cape Beale, when 117 persons perished. In the case of the Valencia, the sailing calculations of her officers were at fault, but in the case of the Pacific the disaster was attributable

to the rankest kind of carelessness, inefficiency and blockheadedness, as well as to the old hulk's downright rottenness, and the selfishness or cowardice of the master of the sailing ship which stood across her bows.

Only a short time ago, Neil Henley, the only living survivor of the wreck of the Pacific (indeed he and Henry Jelly were the sole survivors), was in Victoria for a visit among friends, his home being now on the Sound. Henley was a quarter-master of the Pacific, and was in the fore-castle asleep when the collision occurred, and his escape was almost a miracle. Of the local residents who remember the Pacific's disaster, Mr. D. W. Higgins probably has the most vivid recollection, and he has written about it in a comprehensive manner. According to Mr. Higgins' statement, no one, not even the officers of the steamer or of the line, knew the exact number of passengers the Pacific was carrying. There was a rate war on at the time between Victoria and San Francisco, and the Goodall & Perkins line, to which the Pacific belonged, was carrying passengers in groups as low as \$2.50 a head, while as evidence taken afterwards showed, there were many passengers on board who had bought no tickets, the line carrying them free, rather than allowing them to go to their rivals. Mr. Higgins estimates that the Pacific had at least 500 passengers on board when she left the wharf here. Among them were many well-known residents of this city and the mainland, including a large number of women and children. The steamer did not leave until an hour past the advertised time, and it has been pointed out that had she departed as per schedule, it is more than likely the accident would not have occurred. As it was, however, the Pacific ran into a sailing ship while off Cape Flattery, about ten o'clock on the night of the day on which she sailed, and sank in ten minutes. As it developed afterwards, the sailing ship was the American ship Orpheus, skipper C. A. Sawyer, bound for Puget Sound in ballast. Sawyer ran his ship under the Pacific's bows for the purpose, he explained, of speaking her and learning his position. He afterwards stood off for Vancouver Island, without making any attempt to rescue any of the Pacific's passengers or crew. A day or two later his own ship was hopelessly wrecked in Barkley Sound. What followed makes a heartrending story of helplessness, unattended, cowardice, inefficiency, and rank selfishness. Women and children were crushed to death in the panic among the passengers and crew; Chinese who were on board crowded into the boats and were hauled out and thrown screaming into the sea to make room for white passengers. These when they got into the boats, found that the latter had been filled with water to help steady the ship; but those who found places in the water-filled craft would not give them up to enable the boats to be bailed, and

all attempts to lower them had to be abandoned. There was not enough life preservers for all, but what bodies were afterwards recovered had life preservers attached, the rest sinking beyond recovery. It was every man for himself, and nobody for the women and children, and all the time the steamer was sinking. When the steamer's rail was level with the water, several of the male passengers jumped overboard and drowned themselves, while others shut themselves in their state-rooms and awaited death calmly, convinced that in that awful panic there was no hope of escape or succour. But one boat was lowered, and it was crushed like an eggshell against the steamer's side. That was the sole attempt made to save lives. A moment later the steamer settled, and the water was dotted with broken wreckage and drowning men and women. Henry F. Jelly and three others managed to find a hen-coop and on this they floated away. One after another Jelly's three companions disappeared, and he alone was picked up two days after the disaster and taken to Port Townsend, where he gave the first intimation of the wreck. From Port Townsend a revenue cutter was sent out to the scene of the wreck, and on the way out of the Straits she picked up Neil Henley, who was floating on a piece of wreckage. He reported that Capt. Howell, the master of the Pacific, with the second mate, the cook, and four passengers, one a young lady, were on the wreckage with him, but one by one they too were claimed by the sea. Out of the hundreds of souls that sailed from Victoria that Thursday afternoon, only two were left alive. Bodies were washed ashore long afterwards, but those recovered were but a tithe of the number that were never seen again. Such was the loss of the Pacific.

On Saturday, January 20, 1906, the steamer Valencia, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co.'s line, sailed from San Francisco for Victoria, under Captain Johnson, with 94 passengers and a crew of 60. Early in the morning of Tuesday, January 23, she struck on the shore rocks just east of Cape Beale, and after the most dramatic and heartbreaking scenes in the history of Pacific marine disasters, 117 lives were forfeited to the hazard of the sea. The Valencia was replacing the regular steamer on this run. She was off Columbia Bar when a thick fog settled over the water. Her officers were on the lookout for the Matilla lightship, and were sailing by dead reckoning. Their reckoning failed utterly, they ran miles off their course, lost their bearings entirely, and finally, in a terrific sea, piled their vessel on the terrible rocks near the mouth of Darling Creek. The Valencia struck head on. Her engines were reversed at once, and she backed away, but as her bows floated free, the current swung her stern around, and grounded it, and there she lay with mountainous seas breaking over her.

The first intimation of the disaster was sent by the lightkeeper at Cape Beale, after a single boat with several men had reached shore. These survivors made their way overland to the telephone station on the beach and notified the lighthouse, but being unacquainted with the coast, and being terribly overwrought, they unfortunately gave a false impression of the location of the wreck, and much precious time was lost in finding it when help first was sent out. In the interim the sea increased in violence, and when rescuers did reach the scene it was absolutely impossible to gain the Valencia's side or send lines on board. Brave attempts were made in vain, and in the end nothing was done. Many of the shipwrecked people jumped overboard and were dashed to pieces or drowned; a few put off in boats and rafts, and some of these were saved, four of them being located by Indians on an uninhabited island days afterwards. But not a woman or child survived the wreck. The steamer Queen, the tug Czar, the steamer City of Topeka and others stood off to render any assistance possible, but, although the Czar approached dangerously near, no help could be rendered those on the doomed steamer. Mayor Morley, when news reached Victoria, chartered the tug Lorne, which went to the scene of the wreck with a picked lifeboat crew of blue-jackets from the Egeria. These brave fellows stood ready to make the attempt to reach the Valencia in their lifeboat if the request were pressed, but, as their commander pointed out, it would mean almost certain death. This was so painfully plain that the tars were not asked to try. While these efforts were being made from the sea side of the wreck, would-be rescuers on the rocks above were seeking to get a line to the stricken ship. Had a regulation breeches buoy outfit and gun been at their disposal they might have succeeded, but on that wild coast of few trails and fewer appliances, such things were out of the question. At the last all that those who tried to rescue the Valencia's remaining passengers could do was to stand by in tears and see the poor souls perish. In the final hour those that remained gathered in the steamer's rigging and upper-works, for the water was enveloping all. As they clung there, awaiting certain death, one among them began to sing an old hymn. The others took up the song and, above the roar of the wind and the pounding of the surf, those on shore heard the familiar words wafted up to Heaven:

"There let the way appear,
Steps up to Heaven;
All that Thou sendest me,
—In mercy giv'n;
Angels to beckon me
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee."

The surf rushed in and smothered the song; green seas, ever growing bigger, lashed the broken wreck. Then came a monster billow, overtopping everything; the spume flew high when it combed and smashed on the rocks—

and when it lifted, the angels had beckoned. Singers and song were gone forever from this earth.

The most painful disaster, perhaps, to the present day residents of Victoria, and one which may be touched on but lightly, was the awful wreck of the steamer Clallam on Friday, January 8, 1904. The loss of this vessel was certainly the result of carelessness and neglect coupled with a chain of circumstances that was most unfortunate. The Clallam was a comparatively new steamer, in use on the Victoria-Seattle route, in command of Captain Roberts. She was due at this port, and in accordance with custom the hacks and omnibuses were drawn up near the dock awaiting her passen-

picked crew he went south quietly, raised the vessel and filled her open bows so that she would float, and then, with his vessel tipped open to the water line, he and his men ran her into Canadian waters. The vessel was patched up, her name was changed to Charmer, and she has been used in these waters ever since.

But it is not only vessels of the merchant marine that suffer destruction; the Navy itself has its hazards of peace. On the night of December 3, 1901, the cruiser Condor, Captain Slater, of the Royal Navy, a sister ship to the Shearwater, still well-known in these waters, sailed for Honolulu with 127 men on board. The bluejackets went away full of gaiety and

Indians his sword in exchange for it. A sharp lookout was kept for bodies, but none ever came in. A seaman's cap was picked up off Beacon Hill and a lifebuoy was found off the coast. The latter is hanging now on the wall of St. Paul's Church. From time to time rumors were current that the remains of the cruiser were seen below the surface off the West Coast, but examination always failed to discover anything. That is all that the years have told us about the fate of the Condor and her officers and men.

It was early in December, 1903, that another British warship came to grief in a rather peculiar manner, although in this instance no lives were lost. The cruiser Flora, Captain

May on Sentinel Island, in the Lynn Canal, on a day early in August this year, is sufficiently illustrative of the advantage of a modern ship over those of another day. The May, under Captain John McLeod, was southward bound from Skagway with 80 passengers, struck on Sentinel Rock, at the point of Sentinel Island, in a thick fog. The sea was calm, however, and although two compartments were flooded, the steamer was in no immediate danger. The boats were lowered without difficulty and every passenger was landed safely, as was also the important cargo. Meanwhile the wireless operator sent word of the May's distress far and wide. The message was picked up by the U. S. Naval station at Cordova, having been relayed by the steamer Princess Victoria, who first picked the message up. Within a very short time help was on the way, and despite the fact that the May had struck in an out-of-the-way part of the coast waters, her condition and need were known to the officers of the company here and to the friends of those on board. The May is a single-bottomed vessel, and had she slid from the rock she would probably have foundered. In the case of a double-bottomed, compartment steamer, however, nothing but a very unusual accident would cause her to founder. The May was afterwards salvaged and repaired.

The day of greatest danger at sea is over. Better navigating, better charts, better appliances make bad accidents rare; better equipment, double bottoms, bulkheads, air-chambered lifeboats make escape comparatively easy in case of bad accident; wireless telegraphy assures speedy succor. It is very different now to what it was in years gone by. Little by little it is becoming safer to go down to the sea in ships.

GOOD SUBSTITUTE FOR A CHRISTMAS TREE

In many small towns there is often a dearth of evergreen Christmas trees for sale, and many have to use the plain leafless trees instead. But the large, leafless limb that is well branched may be made to present quite a pleasing appearance if the following suggestion is carried out:

First, choose a full-branched young tree or a heavy thick-branched limb from a large tree. When it has been "planted" in a tub or half-barrel and securely propped so that it will stand in place and support its burden, proceed to wrap each branch, also the trunk, with green tissue paper that has been fringed to a depth of one inch. As the paper is wound about the tree branches the fringed edges will stand out loosely, thus representing the appearance of the pine needles on an evergreen tree; and filling up the barren places that are so objectionable in the unleafed branches.

After each bough and tiny branch has been well-covered, you will be repaid for your labor, for you will declare the paper-covered tree more pleasing to look at than the evergreen tree, as the branches extend upward in splendid fashion for holding the many gifts that are to be placed upon them.

But caution must be observed in putting candles upon such a tree, for the paper is so inflammable that the smallest flame in close proximity is dangerous. Little Chinese lanterns—say three or four—hung about at regular distances on the larger limbs will give a most happy effect and hold the handles secure from contact with the paper. But even these must be carefully watched by an older head, and before the tree is given over to the youngsters—as is the usual way—to be stripped of the popcorn and candy (which must be in abundance on every branch) let the candles in the lanterns be extinguished or removed.

WE ARE ALL AFTER HIM

What the Turkey says
"Alas, alas! 'Tis Christmas week,
And my fatness is good to see;
They'll want a turkey for dinner that day,
And they'll surely be after me."

What the Farmer says
"No goose nor duck on Christmas Day—
No pig on the table repose;
I've grown up a bird to fit the place,
And nothing but turkey here goes."

What the Epicure says
"A rabbit pie the heart doth cheer,
And quail and grouse are fine;
But for a dinner on this day
I'll turkey take for mine."

What the Fox says
"The night it is dark the fowls are asleep,
The watchdog has gone to his roost;
The hour has arrived to go for that bird
And give him a holiday boost."

What the Coon says
"Long time I've had my eye on him,
An' tho' he's roostin' high,
I'll climb de tree an' bring him down,
An' he shall shorly die."

What We All say
"The turkey lives—the turkey dies—
No Christmas Day without him—
No goose nor duck can take his place—
There's something fine about him."
—Joe Kerr.

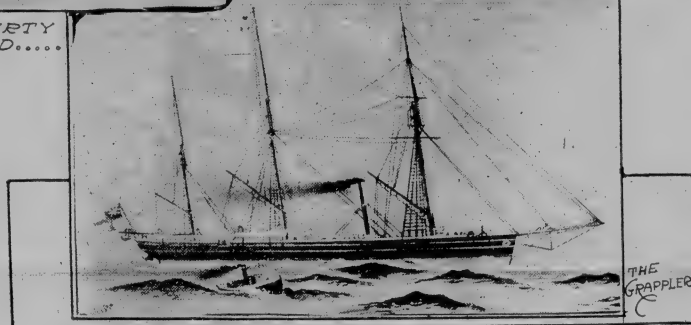
"John, did you take the note to Mr. Jones?"
"Yes, but I don't think he can read it." "Why so, John?" "Because he is blind, sir." While I was in the room he axed me twice where my hat was, and it was on my head all the time."
—St. Louis Star.



VALENCIA CRVE WHERE THIRTY BODIES WERE DISCOVERED....



THE PACIFIC



THE GRAPPLER

lie. Many citizens remember hearing them singing and cheering as they rode out to Esquimalt for the last time. On the night the Condor sailed a heavy gale swept the coast. In the afternoon of the next day word came that the collier, the Matteawan, had foundered off Cape Flattery. But no one even suspected that harm could befall the Navy cruiser Condor. Many days passed with no apprehension until Honolulu reported that the Condor was long due there and had not arrived. Still the belief could hardly be credited that she had been lost. More days passed, and the authorities feared the worst. The Egeria was despatched to the West Coast to look for wreckage. She returned with some of the Condor's gratings. Later the U. S. Revenue Cutter Grant picked up one of the Condor's lifeboats at Clayoquot Sound, Captain Tozier giving the

Gaspar J. Baker, was bound from Union for Esquimalt, and was steaming along at 10 knots. Her officers had been told to look for a buoy, black of body and with a white top. The weather was thick and by their calculations they believed that they had passed Viliage Point when, as it turned out, they had not. Eventually the sailing officer saw what he thought to be the buoy referred to. It developed afterwards that what he saw was a black pile with a white sea gull perched on it. He changed the course according to this false buoy and next moment the Flora piled on the rocks. She did not run very far up on the reef as it happened, and after many futile attempts with anchors and capstans, and tugs, the cruiser was lightered of her stores and guns and hauled off on December 10, in a dense fog, by H. M. S. Grafton. Rear Admiral Bickford personally overseeing the work. So thick was it that the Grafton had to work by siren signal. The Flora came off easily, and proceeded to the dry dock under her own steam. She is now on the China Station. At the court martial which followed, after several days of trial, Captain Baker and Lieut. Harold F. Grant marched in behind the green baided hawser to find their swords pointing toward them. They knew that an adverse verdict had been found. They were held guilty of neglect and were reprimanded.

Canada's Navy

(A Shore Chantey)

We come of a race of fighting men,
And tho' we're young and tender,
We're ready to show that we're two-
armed tars.
A. B., and of masculine gender,
Our flag is new, but it's ancient, too,
And wherever its folds may wave,
We'll follow that flag to the last weak
wag.
Tho' it lead to a watery grave.

For we are Canada's Navy,
That's the reason why,
Oh, we are Canada's Navy,
Ready to do or die!

Now, other navies may rejoice
In history behind them;
But we rejoice in what's to come—
If foemen lurk we'll find them.
Our paint is fresh, our kits are new,
And tho' the fools may giv' us,
Who would find out what we can do
Has but to come and try us.

For we are Canada's Navy,
That's the reason why,
Oh, we are Canada's Navy,
Ready to do or die!

We count no Dreadnoughts in our line,
Tho' we have zeal to plan them;
Our guns are small, but, at the call,
We have good men to man them.
We will not fight unless we're right,
And tho' our bulks may show it,
If we are shot clear out of sight,
We won't admit we know it.

For we are Canada's Navy,
That's the reason why,
Oh, we are Canada's Navy,
Ready to do or die!

—C. L. Armstrong

The old steamer Charmer, which was taken off the Victoria-Vancouver run last week, and which, despite her age, was a safe, sure craft, fitted with bulkheads and compartments, was the heroine of a stirring adventure in 1892, and afterwards she scrupulously avoided navigating United States waters. The Charmer was known as the Premier at that time, and was used between Canadian ports and the United States by the C. P. R. She was off Marrowstone Point one afternoon with a large list of passengers, when a big collier, the Wilamette, rammed her on the port side, knocking her pilot house out of position and crashing through the smoking room and some of the cabins. Three men were instantly killed, a fourth died later of his injuries, and about twenty passengers were badly hurt. The Wilamette was kept up by her compartments, and her master, keeping her bows well into the hole she had smashed in the Premier, pushed the vessel to Bush Joint, where she beached her in 24 feet of water. The passengers were landed safely and taken to Seattle.

Soon word came north that libel proceedings were to be taken against the Premier by the authorities in the south. Commodore of the fleet at that time was Captain John Irving, and he decided to save the Premier. With a

Many more, comparatively minor, wrecks might be recalled to fill out this hasty history. The wrecks of the steamer Ohio, the Grappler, the Alaskan, the Islander, the San Pedro, the schooner Laura Gray, which sank with 30 passengers while en route to the Klondike during the gold rush; the sealing schooners, Pioneer, Hatzic, Maggie Mack; and others, which never returned—all will be remembered. But, after briefly recalling the story of a woman's bravery, and referring to a modern wreck still fresh in the memory of everyone, we must close.

In 1907, while the former lighthouse keeper at Cape Beale, Mr. Patterson, lay too ill to attend to his duties, his wife, Mrs. Minnie Patterson, assumed the responsibilities of the post. One stormy afternoon she sighted the bark Coloma, with eleven men, bound from the Sound for San Francisco, dismasted and helpless in the big seas off the Cape. The woman knew that unless help came soon the vessel would drift on the rocks and there would be no hope for those aboard. The nearest help was at Banfield Creek, several miles away. Between lay a kind of trail. Only those who have been in the wilderness, and especially the wilderness of the West Coast, can realize what "a kind of trail" means there. The weather was very bad. But Mrs. Patterson made up her mind. She struggled over the rocks, across streams, sprang from log to log, pushed through the thick bush, mile after mile. How she managed it is a mystery to those who know the trail; but finally, almost exhausted, she reached Banfield and gave the alarm. Captain Hackett, in the Quadra, was lying there. He put out at once and rescued the Coloma's men. Mrs. Patterson afterwards received suitable plate and medals commemorative of her brave deed.

The wreck of the C. P. steamer Princess

Literature Music Art

WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

Plutarch

Most of us know this great scholar through having read his "Lives." Indeed this book is easily the most widely and favorably known of any of the works of the early Greek writers. It charms where the arguments of the old philosophers fail to interest, for it tells in graphic detail the stories of the greatest heroes of ancient history, stories that read like fairy tales, in the beauty of scenic description, in their glory of splendid achieving, and yet are wholly human and at times broadly humorous, full of enlivening anecdotes and with a vein of pleasant moral reasoning throughout that seems quite in place and makes no small impression.

Just now, however, we will not consider the historical works of this famous writer, but turn to his moral essays. Of these a trustworthy critic writes: "No Greek writer shows so rich a command of Greek literature and history, combined with so rich a fund of information, bearing upon religion, philosophy and social life. The style of these essays is scarcely less admirable than their matter; for while sometimes rugged and involved, it is never marred by affectation or straining after effect."

Plutarch was born in Boetia, sometime during the first half of the first century of the Christian era. He spent his life partly in Greece and partly in Rome. He was always observant and studious, large-minded and of a high moral courage. His family was honorable and wealthy, and he could afford to gratify what simple tastes he had to their fullest extent. The serenity and happiness of his life find a reflection in his writings. He died about 120 A.D.

On the Teaching of Virtue

Men deliberate and dispute variously concerning virtue, whether prudence and justice and the right of ordering one's life ought to be taught.

Men learn to sing, dance and read, and to be skillful in husbandry and good horsemanship; they learn how to put on their shoes and their garments; they have those that teach them how to fill wine, and to dress and cook their meat; and none of these things can be done as they ought, unless they be instructed how to do them. And will ye say, O foolish men, that the skill or ordering one's life well (for the sake of which are all the rest) is not to be taught, but to come of its own accord without reason and without art?

Why do we by asserting that virtue ought not to be taught make it a thing that does not at all exist? For if by its being learned it is produced, he that hinders its being learned, destroys it. And now, as Plato says, we never heard that because of a blunder in metre in a lyric song, therefore one brother made war against another, nor that it put friends at variance, nor that cities hereupon were at such enmity, that they did to one another and suffered one from another the extremest injuries. Nor can any one tell us of a sedition raised in a city about the right accenting or pronouncing of a word, nor that a difference arose in a family betwixt man and wife about the wool and warp in a cloth. Yet none will go about to weave in a loom or to handle a lute or a harp, unless he has first been taught, though no great harm would follow if he did, but only the fear of making himself ridiculous; . . . and yet a man without instruction presumes himself able to order a family, a wife or a commonwealth and to govern very well. Diogenes, seeing a youth devouring his victuals too greedily, gave his tutor a box on the ear, and that deservedly, as judging it the fault of him who had not taught, not of him who had not learned, better manners. And what is it necessary to begin from a boy to learn how to eat and drink handsomely in company?—as Aristophanes expresses it,

Not to devour their meat in haste, nor giggle, Nor awkwardly their feet across to wriggle.

And yet are men fit to enter the fellowship of a family, city, married estate, private conversation, or public office, and to manage it without blame, without any previous instruction concerning good behavior in conversation?

The Need of Good Schoolmasters

We are to look after such masters for our children as are blameless in their lives, not justly reprobable for their manners, and of the best experience in teaching. For the very spring and root of honesty and virtue lies in the felicity of lighting on good education, and as husbandmen are wont to set forks to prop up feeble plants, so good honest schoolmasters prop up youth by careful instructions and admonition that they may duly bring forth the buds of good manners.

In the name of Jupiter and all the gods, tell me how that man deserves the name of a father, who is more concerned to gratify others in their requests than to have his children well educated? Or is not that rather fitly applicable to this case which Socrates, that ancient philosopher, was wont to say—if he could get up to the highest place in the city, he would lift up his voice and make this proclamation thence: "What mean you, fellow-citizens, that you thus turn every stone to scrape wealth together, and take so little care of your children to whom one day you must relinquish it all?—to which I would add this, that such parents do like him that is solicitous about his shoe, and neglects the foot that is to wear it. And yet many fathers there are, who care so much for their money and so little for their

children, that lest it should cost more than they are willing to spend to hire a good schoolmaster for them, they rather choose such persons to instruct their children as are of no worth; thereby beating down the market that they may purchase ignorance cheap. It was therefore a witty and handsome jeer which Aristippus bestowed upon a stupid father, who asked him what he would take to teach his child. He answered, a thousand drachms. Whereupon the other cried out: O Hercules! what a price you ask: for I can buy a slave at that rate. Do so, said the philosopher, and thou shalt have two slaves instead of one, thy son for one, and him thou buyest for another.

IN THE WORLD OF BOOKS

How often we have noticed that happenings which seemed closely approaching tragedy at the time of their taking place, have appeared when looked at from the safe perspective of the years, little short of ludicrous, or at the most mildly mirth-provoking. We have been placed perhaps in an awkward situation, and have felt so humiliated at the moment, that we have thought never to be able to hold up our heads again; we have made a tactless remark (for who has not done so scores of times?) that has caused us to desire instant and complete oblivion; we have been worried and harassed over domestic difficulties, passed a sleepless night and a gloomy, hopeless day, and because of this have had the absurd egotism to doubt the wisdom of Providence. Very few of us belong to that happy class of individuals, who with a benign wisdom accept their trials in an exact proportion to their worth, and live serene and untroubled through all their little ills. Such individuals embarking on the voyage of life are like the statelyst of ships, so large and perfectly fashioned that nothing short of a hurricane can work havoc with them, and the rest of us resemble more closely the frailest bark afloat, the balance of which the slightest motion of wind or wave imperils.

The most of us can glance back over our childhood and, with very little rummaging in the storehouse of memory, recall an occasion or two at least when we were guilty of a misdemeanor that was made to appear to us at the time little short of a crime. We can remember the griefed look in our mother's eyes, the grim tightening of our father's lips, and perchance the memory is eloquent of bodily pain as well, inflicted with the stern formula, "This is hurting me, my son, far more than it is hurting you," a remark the truth of which we fiercely doubted at the moment, but which we have since found to have been true enough. Thus looking back, we understand that our parent's grief was real, and the lesson we received well-deserved and of inestimable benefit, though we smile at the misdeed of ourself. And yet many of us foolishly neglect to profit by these memories sufficiently to understand the love of mischief in our own boys and girls. We reprimand them, often unreasonably, and worry needlessly over their seemingly perverted proclivities, when we know that the mischievous children are usually those who make the most brilliant and most lovable men and women. Time, with our assistance, will always beautifully adjust the balance of things; the love of mischief will later turn to the inventive faculty; the habit of exaggeration, wisely directed, to a beautiful and creative faculty of imagination; the reveling in disorder, in noise and frolicsomeness, into the fondness for athletic pursuits which will develop the child's body into the perfection of man or womanhood.

"The Varmint," in the book of that name, if most of us met him today we would class as unfit as an associate for our children. His irrepressible spirits lead him into all sorts of mischief, his imagination stops at nothing. He is of that species known as "cheaky," but under it all he is a brave, bright, lovable little boy, just as good at heart as any little boy that was ever born.

We follow his experiences through the book with never diminishing interest. We live many of our own school days over again with him. We face with him the cold and contemptuous regard of the established boys when as a newcomer "the Varmint" comes to school. We fight his battles with him, and stand with him before the terrible headmaster. It is a very natural story, brightly told.

The following extract is from one of the opening chapters, and describes "the Varmint's" first interview with the Doctor. He has just come to school and been jeered at and bullied until his proud spirit is almost cowed. He has been warned that the headmaster is little short of an ogre.

"Stand up to him, now. Don't get scared," said Butsey, choosing the one method to arouse all latent fears.

"What's he like?" said Stover, biting his nails.

"There's nothing like him," said Butsey, reminiscence. "He's got an eye that gives you the creeps. He knows everything that goes on—everything."

Stover began to whistle, keeping an eye on the windows as they approached.

"Well, t-a-t! I'll hang out at Lalo's for you," said Butsey, looting off. "Say, by the way, look out—he's a crackjack boxer."

Stover, like Aeneas at the gates of Avernus, stood under the awful portals ruminating uneasily on Butsey's last remark. There was certainly something dark and terrifying about the place that cast cold shadows over the April day. Then the door opened and he gave his name in blundering accents to the butler.

The Doctor's study was beyond, through the door of which the butler had passed. Stover's glance was rivetted on it, trying to remember whether the American Constitution prohibited head-masters from the brutal English practice of caning and birching; and listening to the lagging tick of the mantel clock, he solemnly vowed to lead that upright, impeccable life that would keep him from such another soul-racking visit.

The door opened and the Doctor appeared holding out his hand.

Stover instantly sprang up, found himself actually shaking hands and mumbling something futile and idiotic. Then he was drawn to the horror of horrors, and the door shut out all retreat.

"Well, John, how do you like the school?" Stover, more terrified by this mild beginning than if the Doctor had produced a bludgeon from behind his back, stammered out that he thought the buildings were handsome, very handsome.

He certainly has a wicked eye, thought



MISS BEATRICE LA PALME

The young French-Canadian prima donna who created the part of Aline in "Le Chemineau," in French, at Covent Garden last month. Miss La Palme is singing in French, Italian, German and English during the season.

Stover. "Now he's sizing me up—wonder if he knows all?"

"Well, John, what was the trouble?" said the Doctor.

"The trouble, sir? Oh!" said Stover, sitting bolt-upright, with every sinew stiffened. "You mean why they fired—why they expelled me, sir?"

"Yes, why did they fire you?" said the Doctor, trying to descend.

"For getting caught, sir."

The Doctor gazed at him sharply, seeking to determine whether the answer was from impertinence or fright, or a precocious judgment of the morals of the situation. Then he smiled and said:

"Well, what was it?"

"Please, sir, I put asafetida in the furnace," said Stover in frightened tones.

"You put asafetida down the furnace?"

"Yes, sir."

"That was a very brilliant idea, wasn't it?"

"No, sir," said Stover, drawing a long breath and wondering if he could possibly stay after such a confession.

"Why did you do it?"

Stover hesitated, and suddenly, yielding to an unaccountable impulse toward the truth that occasionally surprised him, blurted out:

"I did it to make trouble, sir."

"You didn't like the school?"

"I hated it. There were a lot of girls around."

"Well, John," said the Doctor, with heroic seriousness, "it may be that you didn't have enough to do. You have evidently an active brain—perhaps imagination would be the better word. You'll find this a pretty big place, just the sort of place an ambitious boy should delight in. You'll find here all sorts of boys—boys that count, boys you respect and want to respect you, and then there are other boys who will put asafetida in the furnace if you choose to teach them chemistry."

"Oh, no, sir," said Stover, all in a gasp.

"Your parents think you are hard to manage," said the Doctor with the wisp of a smile.

"I don't. Go out; make some organization; represent us; make us proud of you; count for something. And remember one thing: if you want to set fire to Memorial Hall, or to dynamite this study, do it because you want to, and not because some other fellow puts it into your head. Stand on your own legs." The Doctor rose and extended his hand cordially. "Of course I shall have my eye on you."

Stover, dumfounded, rose as though on

springs. The Doctor, noticing his amazement, said:

"Well, what is it?"

"Please, sir—is that all?"

"That's all," said the Doctor, seriously.

Stover drew a long breath, shook hands precipitately and escaped.

"The Varmint," by Owen Johnson: Copp, Clark Co., Toronto, Canada.

THE WOMEN OF PORTUGAL

In view of the fact that the attention of the whole world has lately been drawn to Portugal, and our sympathies, in one direction or another, more or less aroused, the following notes in regard to Portuguese women are peculiarly interesting. Moreover when we learn of the unhappy existing condition in that country, we cannot be surprised at the turn events have taken, and we only trust that under the new government poverty may be lessened, and the unenlightened masses of the people be given the advantages of education. It is a curious fact that the civilization existing in a large part of Portugal should be so far behind that of modern times. The influence of the oldtime Moorish rule, must be almost deathless, when it can still exert its influence to such an extent upon a people who should be so closely in touch with modern civilization:

Although women have often played a great and sometimes even a decisive part in revolutions in the past, it is evident that the women of Portugal have not had much to do with the upheaval which has so dramatically dethroned the young King Manoel. Yet they are vitally interested in the new Republic; the only question is how far it will affect the position of women in Portugal. In the working classes they do much rough work, emptying the fishing boats and serving as porters in the towns, where they may even be seen carrying sacks of coal. All over the north of Portugal women work in the fields. The infant mortality is very great, as so large a part of the population are just on the margin of subsistence, and the elementary laws of hygiene are not understood. Education is in a backward state, and the law which compels children to go to school is largely evaded owing to the poverty of the parents.

If we turn to the middle classes, we find that situations in business, teaching, the telegraphic service, and the like, are closed to the Portuguese women, who are, indeed, brought up as a rule entirely with a view to marriage. There seems to be a great prejudice against clever women, such as were once called "blue-stockings" in England, and this, although the universities are nominally open to both sexes. This curiously Oriental attitude towards women is no doubt a legacy from Moorish times. The supremacy of the man, whether father, husband, or brother, is absolute, and in the south of Portugal it is actually the custom for him to eat his meals in solitary grandeur, while the women of the family wait on him.

The education of young girls in the middle and upper classes is too superficial, and has the effect of developing their memory rather than their character and intelligence. The only exception is the widespread taste for foreign languages, particularly French, which most Portuguese ladies speak with fluency. Naturally, the love of dress is highly developed. The "mariage de convenance" is not the custom in Portugal and, as a girl's parents give her no dowry, love matches are the rule even more, perhaps, than in the corresponding social grades in England. A young man of the wealthier classes who has fallen in love, approaches the father of his beloved, and is then received in the house for a trial period, which sometimes lasts for years. The marriage ceremony is always an intimate family affair; friends are not invited, nor is it the custom, as in France, to send out "lettres de faire part."

It is extraordinary that the bride in Portugal keeps her maiden name; in all other respects she passes from the moment of her marriage into a condition of absolute dependence on her husband—nay, more, into a state of seclusion which would be considered by an English or French lady as virtual imprisonment. True, the etiquette has been somewhat relaxed of late, but even ten years ago a Portuguese lady could not go out for a walk. Even now she could not stop in the street to speak to a man friend without attracting unpleasant notoriety. Often she is forbidden by her husband to receive any men visitors at all or to dance with any one but her lord and master. The family life of Portugal is even more difficult for a foreigner to penetrate than that of France, and though invitations are courteously given, it would be a terrible breach of manners to accept them.

The society of Diplomacy and of the now vanished Court undoubtedly included a few Portuguese ladies of enlightened intelligence who had broken the bonds of tradition without at all sacrificing their social position. Moreover, only last year some ladies of the capital began to combine with a view to doing much-needed public work. One group has established a milk depot for infants, which has already done much good, in spite of the terrible ignorance and poverty of the mothers. More than ten years ago, too, Queen Amelie of Portugal began a wonderful crusade against tuberculosis, and inspired legislation making it compulsory to notify tuberculosis, to inspect and

disinfect insanitary dwellings, and to isolate the sick in the hospitals. Now thousands of phthisical patients are cared for in the central institute of Lisbon, a palace of white marble with the most modern scientific equipment. There are also four dispensaries, two marine sanatoriums, and homes of rest where mild cases may hope to recover.

Queen Amelie was born at Twickenham, and, like her mother, the Comtesse de Paris, and her sisters, has always delighted in English country life, being especially fond of riding and hunting. She has studied medicine and is a skilled nurse, so that she is able to supervise her medical charities herself. After her marriage she was much distressed to notice the prevalence of tight lacing among the Portuguese ladies, and it is said that she took full advantage of Roentgen ray photographs in order to demonstrate the harmfulness of the custom. Her Majesty is much interested also in the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Queen Maria-Pia of Portugal was born the only daughter of Victor Emmanuel. She was the last European princess to be married by procuration, the ceremony taking place at Turin just a week before the bride's fifteenth birthday. During the years which succeeded her marriage Queen Maria-Pia shared with the Empress Eugenie the reputation of being the best dressed woman in Europe. Her sunny kindness of manner and good-natured proclivity made her very popular with the Lisbon poor. She made it a practice when leaving church each morning to walk a little way in order to receive into her own hands the petitions of the people, and during the lifetime of the King, her husband, she lived up to the mediaeval ideas of queenship. The Queen Dowager was credited with exercising a great influence on her eldest son, and at the time of his accession it was said that he desired her to retain her position as first lady of Portugal. She at once, however, assumed her proper place as Queen Dowager, and during the last twenty years she has spent part of each year in Lisbon and part in Italy.

THE PORTUGUESE ROYAL PALACES

It is to be hoped that the Royal Palaces have not suffered much in the Portuguese revolution, and that the examples of art which they contained have not been damaged. It is curious, in view of the wonderful periods of Spanish art, that the neighboring country of Portugal should never have possessed a school of art of any importance. The populace of Lisbon will probably not care much about the condition of the Royal collections if only the Republic throws open the Royal parks, admission to which, under what has already become the old regime, was only obtained by ticket. Lisbon has, or had, three Royal Palaces—Belem, which was occupied by the Queen Dowager Maria-Pia, the Ajuda Palace, and the Necessidades. The last named, which was bombarded, was the Buckingham Palace of Lisbon. It was built by King John V. by the side of a magnificent church erected by his ancestors in place of an ancient chapel dedicated to the Virgin of Ericaria, a miraculous image which storm-stricken sailors invoked in their dire necessity as Our Lady das Necessidades. It is a large building of two storeys, commanding a noble view of the mouth of the Tagus. The King's own apartments, which were assigned to King Edward when he paid the first of his famous series of international visits, are filled with fine examples of French Louis Quinze furniture and with Renaissance tapestry and decorations. The State bedchamber is curiously dark, the walls being hung with brown arras, the furniture being old carved oak, and the paintings on the walls Flemish.

Royal personages, especially in the past, have been the recipients of such extraordinary gifts that their palaces tend to become storehouses for much that in less exalted dwellings would be called simple rubbish. The paintings hanging in the State rooms of the Lisbon palaces are of very unequal merit. The Necessidades, however, possesses one of the world's masterpieces—a beautiful example of Jan van Eyck, and also a collection of important manuscripts dating from Moorish times.

The Palace of Ajuda has been called the Portuguese Versailles. It consists of many suites of splendid apartments, and so was generally used for official receptions by King Carlos and Queen Amelie. It contains quantities of pictures, sculpture, furniture, china, and bric-a-brac of all periods, and so is of special interest to foreign collectors visiting Lisbon. But there is nothing in the Ajuda Palace which can compare with the Renaissance tapestries and Louis Quatorze furniture to be seen in the great hall and reception rooms of Belem, where the wonderful terraced gardens looking over the estuary of the Tagus have delighted generations of British travelers.

Mafra, where King Manoel took refuge on the night of the revolutionary outbreak, is, if nominally a hunting lodge, a palace of immense size. Built in imitation of the Esorial, Mafra is said to contain 800 rooms, 2,500 windows, and 5,200 doors! The church in the middle of the huge building is remarkable for the variety and magnificence of its marbles. Of interest to bibliophiles is the library, where the books are all bound in white.

An Hour with the Editor

SCOTTISH HISTORY

From the death of David I. in 1153 to that of Alexander III. in 1290, Scotland was undergoing a formative process. The kings who reigned during this period were Malcolm IV., William the Lion, Alexander II. and Alexander III. None of these could be called great kings. Notwithstanding his imposing title, William was not a monarch of any signal abilities. He was called the Lion because he adopted that animal as his emblem, and it is from this fact that the Lion King-at-Arms, who is at the head of the heraldry of North Britain, derives his title. Malcolm was crowned at Scone on the Stone of Fate, with all the solemn ceremonies of the Scottish race. More about this stone will be mentioned later. Malcolm was only 12 years of age when the responsibilities of kingship were cast upon him, and partly because of his youth and partly because Henry II. of England was a man of more than ordinary mental powers, the youth fell under the influence of his southern neighbor, and the result was the serious diminution of Scottish prestige. He ceded his Northumberland possessions to Henry, accepted knighthood at his hands and served under him in France. He died when he was only twenty-four, leaving his kingdom in a condition of discontent. His brother William, who succeeded him, was cast in a more rugged mold, and sought to recover his ancestral rights in Northumberland by force of arms, only to meet with disaster. He was defeated at Alnwick and made prisoner, being released only on his agreeing to do homage to the English King for all Scotland; who thereby became his lord paramount. An attempt was made to bring the Scottish Church under the control of the English Church, but the clergy of the former were too clever for the latter. They agreed that "the English Church should enjoy the supremacy which she ought to possess," and immediately after the incident was ended declined to recognize any supremacy because, they said, the English Church ought not to possess any, which seems to indicate that Scotsmen were "canny" even in the days of William. This king also steadily opposed all efforts by the Pope to exercise ecclesiastical control over the Scottish Church, whose privileges were formally recognized in 1188 by Pope Clement III. When Richard I. came to the throne of England, one of his first acts was to waive the homage, which William paid to Henry II. for the kingdom of Scotland. He was influenced to this by the kindness, which William had shown to him during his difficulties with his father. William proved his gratitude in turn by subscribing liberally to the ransom which was paid for Richard when he was imprisoned on his return from the Crusades. When John came to the English throne, troubles arose between him and William, and war seemed certain, but an agreement was reached that was mutually satisfactory. As an administrator, William was capable, and only fell a little short of being a great ruler and a great man. He reigned 48 years. His son Alexander succeeded him and reigned 35 years. His troubles were nearly all of domestic origin, and may be said in a general way to have arisen from impatience on the part of the Scots in Caithness, Argyle, and in the other frontier regions, as well as of the people of the Hebrides, a lawless folk of mixed origin, the blood of the Norsemen predominating, with the attempt to break down their ancient customs and introducing the manners of civilization as it was then understood in England and Lothian. Unconsciously, by his acts of repression, Alexander was sowing the seeds of dissension the bloody harvest of which Scotland reaped in the years to come. Yet he is not to be criticized on that account, for the supplanting of barbarism by civilization cannot be performed without leaving many scars. Alexander was twice married. It is interesting to mention that his second wife was Mary de Couci, a family with great estates in Northern France, and who are remembered for their great family pride. They disclaimed all titles, and their banners bore the couplet:

"Je suis ni roi prince aussi—
Je suis le seigneur de Couci."

When Alexander II. died he left a son, eight years of age, who ascended the throne as Alexander III. Henry III. was king of England at this time, and when Alexander became of sufficient age he married Henry's daughter Margaret. The relationship thus established served as an excuse for Henry to interfere in the affairs of Scotland; but young Alexander stood firmly upon his dignity, and was able to preserve his kingdom from English domination. During his reign the people of Norway attempted an invasion of Scotland, the excuse being that the Hebrides had been wrongfully taken over by Alexander II. The invaders sought to make a landing near the mouth of the Clyde, but a severe storm combined with the determined resistance of the Scots to defeat their efforts, and King Haakon of Norway withdrew his forces to the Orkneys, where he died as much from disappointed ambition as any physical disease. Alexander followed up his advantage and compelled the Norsemen to cede the Orkneys and Shetland islands to Scotland. He also gave his daughter Margaret in marriage to Eric, the young successor of Haakon on the Norwegian throne. They had one daughter, known as the Maid of Norway, whose death while on the way to take up her father's crown as his successor was the signal for the breaking out of disorders which deluged Scotland with blood. Alexander seemed to

have anticipated trouble over the succession, for shortly after the death of his first wife he married again in the hope that a son might be born to him. But fate willed otherwise. A few days after his wedding, as he was riding along the coast, his horse fell over a cliff and Alexander, then in the very prime of life and full of great hopes for the future, was instantly killed. By one of those strange and unaccountable coincidences, if they are simply coincidences, all Scotland was thrilled with horror at the news of Alexander's death, not so much because of its tragic nature or because he was so greatly loved, as because of a dread, which seized upon the people, of terrible things that were soon to come about, a dread which we shall see was only too well founded.

"NON OMNIS MORIAR"

"I shall not all die," said the poet Horace. He referred to the triumphs of his genius, which he felt would long survive him, and he was right, for, again to quote his words, "He built a monument more lasting than brass." But it is not only the achievements of genius that endure, although perhaps they alone remain identified with the names of those who accomplish them. It is also unfortunately true that not only good works survive, but evil also. "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon the children to the third and fourth generation of them that hate me," is not a curse; it is only the statement of a law of nature expressed in personal form as was customary in Hebrew literature. Yet as we all believe that in the end good will overcome evil, and as, indeed, it seems only logical that only those things that are in harmony with Perfect Wisdom will endure, we may not believe that evil will be eternal.

But as it is true that "the evil men do lives after them," the duty of men to live not wholly to themselves, but ever to have in mind the consequences of their acts upon themselves and those who follow them seems obvious. No duty is more neglected than this, and yet none is more generally admitted. It has been said that no man ever yet started out in life deliberately to become a drunkard and a voluptuary, and yet thousands of men have reached that unfortunate condition, and there are perhaps very few of us living today in whose physical or mental constitution there is not some weak spot handed down to us by ancestors who were over-indulgent in respect to their appetites. There is such a thing as being well born, and it is a better thing to be descended from a long line of rugged, God-fearing ancestors, who kept their appetites and passions under control, than to have sprung from a race of kings, whose only merit was their tenure of the kingly office. Nearly all the great men in industry, commerce and politics have come out of the ranks of the common people. They had little inheritance other than a sound mind in a sound body; but, then, better than this there can be no inheritance. It is the Kingdom of God, which, we are told, if a man possesses, all things will be added unto him. Let your imagination go back to the days of Imperial Rome, and call up a mental picture of the great patrician families, for whom the world seemed made. Their wealth seemed without limit; their power seemed based upon an enduring foundation; yet the place that they knew them once ceased to know them centuries ago. Their very names have been forgotten. Their places have been taken by the descendants of men and women whom they despised. The meek have inherited the earth.

But let us look on the other side of the shield. The race will in time purge itself of all that is corrupt and evil; but there are certain things, which it can never shake off, and they are the effects of good actions. Now goodness is a very practical thing; it is just as practical as evil. "Not every man that saith 'Lord, Lord,' shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven; but he that doth the will of my Father, which is in Heaven." That is one of the very wise sayings of Jesus of Nazareth that have come down to us. What is the Kingdom of Heaven? Did you ever stop to think about that? Most people think of it as represented by the glowing imagery of the Book of Revelations, and suppose it consists of a place where angelic beings spend eternity in wearing crowns, playing on harps and singing. But those expressions used by writers in the Sacred Canon are only figures of speech chosen as appeals to the imagination, and not to describe actual conditions anywhere. The attempt to force upon intelligent people a literal belief in this symbolism has done more to make the way of Christianity difficult than anything else. The Kingdom of Heaven is the triumph of Righteousness. Here we have a word over which many persons stumble because it is always associated with things that are not in themselves righteous. Let us analyze the word a little. Right, righteous, righteousness. We all know what right means, but we do not often think of a man, who does a right thing, as a righteous man, or of the spirit that inspires him to do it as righteousness. We pass it by with the statement that "it was devilish decent of him," and the chances are that, if you say anything about it to him, he will look embarrassed and tell you that it was only what any man would do. The men who lift their fellows out of the mire and set them on solid ground; the men who do good by stealth; the men who meet you with a word of encouragement; the men who are willing to give others a chance, who do not want everything for themselves, these are righteous men; they are animated by the spirit of righteousness, even though they do not enter a church once in a twelvemonth. Churchgoing is not righteous-

ness; it is often nothing more than a habit. It is an excellent habit; it may promote righteousness, but of itself it is nothing. The spirit of righteousness, which every observer of events must admit is becoming more and more general and more and more effective in its work for the betterment of humanity, is eternal, for it is in harmony with Divine Wisdom and Divine Love. This is one thing that we may all have for which we can with confidence claim immortality. We shall not wholly die, for the good which we do will endure for all eternity, and by it we shall contribute to the final accomplishment of "the good and perfect will of God."

THE EARTH

The Mackenzie is the name given to the river, which flows out of Great Slave Lake and into the Arctic Ocean; but it is only a part of one of the greatest river systems in the world. The system is wholly within Canada. The Mackenzie proper is about 1,100 miles long and is navigable for its whole length for between June and November, six months every year. S. E. Dawson, in his "Compendium of Geography of North America," says the Mackenzie is the second longest river in North America, placing it next to the Mississippi. It drains an area of nearly 700,000 square miles, rising in latitude 52 deg. 20 min. and flowing into the Arctic Ocean in latitude 69 deg. From the source of its southernmost tributary, the Athabasca, to the sea the distance is about 2,500 miles. The Athabasca has its source not very far from Yellow Head Pass and the source of the Fraser. The Athabasca, after a course of 776 miles, flows into the lake of the same name. This is a fine body of water at an elevation of only 600 feet above the sea level. It is 195 miles long, measuring from east to west, its breadth ranging from 5 to 35 miles, the surface of the lake having an area of 2,850 miles. It is a fine, deep and navigable lake. Lake Athabasca receives the water of the Peace, a very remarkable river, principally because it is the only one that breaks through the Rocky Mountain range. The Peace rises in northern British Columbia, its source being near the headwaters of the Stikine and Liard. From this point to its junction with the Parsnip, flowing from the south, the river is called the Findlay. The united streams then take an easterly course, flowing through the mountains in a remarkable valley, a mile wide, and between mountains which rise to a height of from 2,000 to 2,500 feet above it. The altitude of the Peace itself is here about 2,000 feet above the sea. After a course of 950 miles the Peace discharges its waters into the lake to mingle with those of the Athabasca. It is navigable for over 700 miles, with the exception of a break of two miles at Vermilion Falls. In the upper part of its course the Peace lies in a broad valley 600 feet below the surface of the country. The river emerging from Athabasca Lake is called the Slave, which in its turn flows into Great Slave Lake. It is somewhat more than 200 miles long. Navigation is interrupted about midway between the two lakes by a series of falls, by which the river drops 240 feet in a distance of 14 miles. Fort Smith, at the northern end of these falls, is the southern limit of navigation of the Mackenzie from the Arctic. There was a time when Great Slave Lake was thought to rival Superior in size, but recent explorations have shown that this is not the case. It is a great body of water, nevertheless, being 300 miles long, with an average width of 46 miles, and an area of about 11,000 square miles. It is only 391 feet above the sea level. It receives from the west the after emerging from Great Slave Lake, re-enters emergent from Great Slave Lake, receives important tributaries, the longest being the Liard, which rises in British Columbia, and has a course nearly 700 miles long. It is navigable for a very considerable distance. At Fort Liard, which is 102 miles from its junction with the Mackenzie, the Liard is a mile wide, and in a broad, fertile valley, where wheat can be successfully grown. The Bear river flows into the Mackenzie from the east. It is not a long river, but it is the outflow of Great Bear Lake, an expanse of water having an area of about 12,000 square miles. The Mackenzie enters the ocean by means of a great delta, where the river has many arms extending over a distance of about 80 miles. The length of the Mackenzie and its principal tributaries is more than 5,000 miles, and the combined area of the principal lakes drained by it is about 30,000 square miles, which is one-third of the area of the Great Lakes so-called. "This water system is of very great importance. It will have been observed that the general level of the country through which the greater part of the Mackenzie flows is not high above the sea level. The whole surface of the continent slopes towards the sea, beginning at a point south of the boundary line between Canada and the United States. This lower altitude, combined with the long period of sunshine in the summer, makes the growth of vegetation very prolific in high latitudes. Indeed, it may be said that the whole valley of the Mackenzie and the valley of most of its tributaries are fit for colonization.

The Coppermine and the Great Fish are two Canadian rivers flowing into the Arctic; their course is through the barren grounds, and while they are very considerable streams, they are not likely to be of much commercial importance. Their combined length is under 1,000 miles. The region through which they flow may prove valuable from a mineral point of view. The Peel and the Arctic Red rivers

of view. The Peel and the Arctic Red rivers flow into the ocean west of the Mackenzie. A rough estimate of the length of the waterways which flow into the Arctic from northern Canada may be placed at 10,000 miles, including the smaller rivers, and the total lake area drained by them is perhaps not far short of 40,000 square miles.

Some Famous Dramatists and Their Master-Pieces

(N. on Black and Lugin)

TITUS MACCIUS PLAUTUS

Until after the first Punic War, Rome was far too busily engaged in fighting to give much attention to the cultivation of the fine arts, and her literature was almost wholly neglected. It was at this period that she came into contact with the higher civilization of Greece and began to feel the effect of a culture infinitely superior to any such quality the Romans may have possessed. It is probable that in the process of civilization Rome would have developed a literature purely national, but as it was, she took the simpler and only possible course and borrowed from Greece.

There seems to be little certainty in regard to the life of Plautus, except that he was not a Roman born, but came to that country a young man and engaged in acting subordinate parts in a theatrical company, afterwards working in a mill, as he found this less artistic employment far more remunerative. However, his tastes were literary, and as he had written several plays, he remodelled them at his leisure and presented them to the examiners, who gave him a favorable verdict. Later they were produced with success, and his reputation once established, he continued to write, his works always being well received.

It cannot be said, however, whatever merits Plautus' plays possess, that they give a fair idea of Roman life. They were composed for the most part before he came to Rome at all, and the plots and characters were Greek-modified to suit a Roman audience. Therefore they would not exactly represent the social conditions of either country.

In his dramas the slaves play the most important part. In the first place the heroines are usually slave-girls, who, though freeborn, have been stolen in infancy and brought up amid strange surroundings. They are invariably beautiful, usually very unhappy under existing conditions, and very eager to wed the man they love. The heroes belong to one of two classes. Either they are high-minded, brave and pure, thrifty and generous, or they are idle, daring and dissipated. In either case it is their slaves who do the practical part towards winning the lady of their choice.

The villains of the play are, as a rule, either the cruel father, who has complete control of his son and will not sanction his marriage, or a rival suitor in the shape of a soldier, whose deeds of daring exist solely in his imagination, and whose valor, being tested, proves a minus quantity. He furnishes a large part of the humor, but is helped out generously by the slaves, most of whom are dishonest and unscrupulous, as it is only by questionable means that they can bring about the end desired by their masters, which is, perhaps, the reason they are so largely employed, their owners by some mischance of reasoning believing that their own honor remains unsmirched if they only engage in nefarious scheming by proxy. Another species of comic character is the parasite gentlemen of leisure, who live solely by their wits, and depend upon the generosity of their friends to entertain them. They are always hoping for invitations to dine, and receiving such, are irrepresible in their joy, or, failing to see the prospect of a good dinner before them, their grief is proportionately great.

One of the best of the comedies is the "Menaechmi." Of this play we read: "The prologist states that an old Syracusan merchant has two sons. Once on a business trip to Tarentum he took one of the boys, who strayed away in the crowd and was stolen. On his return the father was shipwrecked and drowned. The grandfather bestowed the name of the lost boy, Menaechmus, upon the surviving boy at home. Long afterwards the son set out in search of his brother, and in the course of his travels arrived at Epidamum, where the play opens. The first scene is an interview between a parasite and Menaechmus the I. (the lost one), who gleefully explains how he has stolen his wife's cloak, and is going to bestow it upon Erotium, a courtesan. On the appearance of Erotium he presents the cloak, and bespeaks a dinner for himself and the parasite. In the next scene Menaechmus II. and his servant Messenio appear. Then follow two amusing scenes, first with the cook, who is to prepare the dinner, and later with Erotium; both times they are talking with Menaechmus the I. Finally Menaechmus II. goes in with Erotium to dinner. Later the parasite appears, complains that he has been detained and is afraid that he has lost his dinner. Menaechmus II. comes out of Erotium's house with the cloak, which he is to take to a cleaner's to be cleaned. The parasite, thinking that he is Menaechmus I., attacks him for not waiting for him, and finally, in high dudgeon, departs to inform the wife of her husband's doings. After Menaechmus II. leaves the stage, Menaechmus I. appears and is met by his angry wife, whom he tries to pacify by promising to return the cloak. He has an amusing discussion with the wife,

and afterwards with the wife's father, whom she has summoned in desperation. He finally gets rid of them by feigning madness, and the old man goes in search of a physician while Menaechmus II. hurries away. Then Menaechmus I. enters and is pounced upon by the physicians and his attendants. He is rescued by Messenio, who has just entered in search of his master. Menaechmus II. In the final scene the two Menaechmi are brought face to face; and the kinship of the long-separated brothers is explained by Messenio, who is given his freedom for his services.

The following is from the "Captives." Tyndarus, a slave, captured in war with the young master, who has been his life-long companion, exchanges name and station with him, and the supposed slave has just been sent off to secure the ransom. The trick has been discovered and acknowledged:

Hegio—
To your own utter misery this was done,
Tyndarus.
Since for no sin I fall, little I reck
If he I promised comes not, and I die.
This will be counted honor still in death,
That I from servitude and hostile hands
Restore my master to his home and father!
And how I rather chose to put my life
In peril, than that he should be destroyed.

Hegio—
Enjoy that glory then in Acheron.

Tyndarus—
I saved my lord: I exult that he is free,
Whom my old master trusted to my charge.
This you account ill-done?

Hegio—
Most wickedly.

Tyndarus—
But I, opposing you, say—righteously:
Behold you, if a slave of yours had wrought
For your son this, what thanks you'd render
him.
Would you release him from his servitude?
Would he be in your eyes a slave most dear?
Answer.

Hegio—
I think so.

Tyndarus—
Why then wroth at me?
(In one note of sad defiance we seem to hear
an echo of Antigone's voice: it occurs a little
later in the same scene.)

Beyond my death no-ill have I to fear;
And though I live to utmost age, the time
Of suffering what you threaten still is brief.

ODE TO TOBACCO

Thou who, when fears' attack,
Bidst them away, and Black
Care, at the horseman's back
Perching, unseatest;
Sweet, when the morn is grey;
Sweet, when they've cleared away
Lunch, and at close of day
Possibly sweetest.

I have a liking old
For thee, though manifold
Stories, I know, are told,
Not to try credit;
How one (or two at most)
Drops make a cat a ghost—
Useless, except to roast—
Doctors have said 'N

How they who use fuses
All grow by slow degrees
Brainless as chimpanzees,
Meager as lizards;
Go mad and beat their wives;
Plunge (after shocking lives)
Razors and carving-knives
Into their gizzards.

Confound such knavish tricks!
Yet know I five or six
Smokers who freely mix
Still with their neighbors;
Jones—(Who, I'm glad to say,
Asked leave of Mrs. J.)—
Daily absorbs a clay
After his labors.

Cats may have had their goose
Cooked by tobacco-juice:
Still why deny its use
Thoughtfully taken?
We're not as tabbies are—
Smith, take a fresh cigar!
Jones, the tobacco-jar!
Here's to thee, Bacon!

—Charles Stuart Calverley.

WASN'T THAT SLICK?

The usual crowd of small boys was gathered about the entrance of a circus tent in a small town one day, pushing and trying to get a glimpse of the interior. A man standing near watched them for a few moments, then walking up to the ticket-taker he said with an air of authority:
"Let all these boys in, and count them as they pass."
The gentleman did as requested, and when the last one had gone he turned and said:
"Twenty-eight, sir."
"Good," said the man, smiling as he walked away. "I thought I guessed right."

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

GOOD LATE-FLOWERING SHRUBS

In the past more attention has been given to spring and early summer rather than late summer and autumn flowering shrubs, with the result that the former kinds are more conspicuously represented in many gardens than are the latter. This is, no doubt, necessary in some places, more especially in those establishments where the proprietors are in residence during the early months of the year and are absent from July onwards for several months; but in those places where a garden has to be kept as bright and interesting as possible throughout the whole year, more attention might with advantage be given to late-flowering shrubs. To public parks this is specially applicable, for the idea in such places should be to provide as lengthily a period of beauty as possible. It may be urged that herbaceous and summer bedding plants provide a sufficient display during these late summer and early autumn months; but though extremely beautiful and showy in their places, they cannot altogether make up for a lack of flowering shrubs.

At first sight the number of late-flowering shrubs appears to be very limited, but further consideration shows that a large number may be collected together. The late-flowering *Spiraeas* alone give us a splendid contribution, for we have such showy kinds as *S. Aitchisonii* and *S. lindleyana*, strong pinnate-leaved bushes which bear terminal panicles, sometimes upwards of 1-2 feet in length, of which and cream-colored flowers respectively. Then not a whit inferior in general worth, though a totally different-looking shrub, is the cream-colored *S. discolor*, which may be found anywhere between 8 feet and 15 feet in height. Differing from these again, we find the dwarfier-growing set represented by such species as *salicifolia*, *Douglasii*, *Menziesii*, *betulifolia* and *japonica*, together with their numerous varieties, which offer a range of colors from white to pink and deep red. Two specially fine kinds may be mentioned in *S. Douglasii* *superba* and *S. japonica* *Anthony Waterer*, both red-flowered varieties.

As a distinct change we find the tall-growing *Genista aetnensis*, or Mount Etna Broom as it is sometimes called, a tall-growing, elegant-habited, yellow-flowered shrub which is at its best during the latter half of July and early August. A closely allied shrub is noticeable in the yellow Spanish Broom (*Spartium junceum*), which bears its rich golden blossoms with the greatest freedom from the early part of July until September. Its great value is apparent when it is understood that it will flourish and blossom profusely even in the poorest soil. On many a common and hillside throughout the country the combination of *Heather* (*Erica cinerea*), *French Gorse* (*Ulex Gallii*) and *Ling* (*Calluna vulgaris*) is such as to induce us to try and reproduce the picture on a less ambitious scale in our gardens, and when we press into service the numerous fine cultivated varieties of *Heather* and *Ling*, together with a few exotic species of *Erica* and the lovely *St. Daboc's Heath* (*Daboecia polifolia*), we are able to produce a wonderful combination of color, in which red, purple, pink, white and gold all take a part.

An effective Japanese shrub during August and September is *Clerodendron trichotomum*. This has large, heart-shaped leaves and flat heads of fragrant white flowers with red calyces, the latter being retained to enclose the dark purple fruits after the petals have fallen. Another *Clerodendron* is also of service, though it is often treated more or less as a herbaceous plant by cutting it to the ground annually. This is *C. foetidum*, from China. In addition to having ornamental foliage, the red flowers are in large terminal heads and appear in September. A couple of blue-flowered shrubs are found in *Pereskia atropurpurea* and *Caryopteris Mastacanthus*, while the several hardy *Fuchsias*, of which *F. macrostema* is the type, produce rich red and purple blossoms.

Hydrangeas are conspicuous by reason of the large panicle *H. paniculata* and its variety *grandiflora*, *H. Hortensia* and numerous others. The *Privets* provide several late-flowering shrubs, notably the evergreen *Ligustrum lucidum* and *L. japonicum* and the semi-evergreen *L. Quihoui*. *Hypericums* give us a lot of material, for all the species flower late. The following may be singled out as being specially worthy of notice: *H. patulum* *Henryi*, *H. hookerianum*, *H. androsaemum*, *H. Calycinum*, *H. moserianum* and *H. aureum*. *Hibiscus syriacus* and its numerous varieties make bright patches of color in sunny places, and many shades are apparent in the flowers, for we find white, purple, red, blue and intermediate shades represented, while some have paricolored blossoms and others double flowers. The large-leaved *Aralia spinosa*, which may be familiar to some people by the names of *Hercules Club* or *Angelica Tree*, is content during summer with the effect produced by its large and handsome leaves; but in September it makes a further effort and produces immense panicles of cream-colored flowers. Should September prove to be a sunny month, the late fortnight sees the rosy purple flowers of *Lepodolys bicolor*, which are very conspicuous when at their best, while a month earlier the dwarf *Chestnut* (*Esculus parviflora*) is one of the most conspicuous flowering shrubs. The *Strawberry Tree* (*Arbutus Unedo*) blossoms during autumn, as also do the fragrant *Clethra alnifolia* and *C. acuminata*. In July the rare and beautiful *Stuartias* blossom, while about the same time we find the showy white

blossoms of *Eucryphia pinnatifolia*. In Southern gardens *Veronicas* are making a bright display of white, purple, red or pink, while few more beautiful shrubs are to be found than the evergreen *Myrtus Ugni*.

Though those mentioned do not exhaust the list, sufficient plants have been enumerated to show that a goodly set of late-flowering shrubs are available. Flowering time at this period are less in evidence, and the flowers of all are the various *Catalpas*, which at this time are conspicuous by their tiny, haphazard blossoms.

ANNUALS FOR AUTUMN SOWING

To what extent annuals in general will submit to autumn sowing and provide beautiful drifts of color in spring when the ordinary seedlings sown at that period are but a few inches high is very much a question of soil, of season and of experiment. Altitude, too, plays a by no means unimportant part, though in lesser degree perhaps than the all-important question of soil, warmth and perfect drainage. These, indeed, are the essentials to success, and in all those instances where chalky or sandy soils obtain cannot be made too much of. For example, the heat of an ordinary summer is frequently found too much for annuals on a thin soil or chalk or much sand, and spring sowings of the seeds in such are calculated to provide but a poor as well as a short-lived display of flowers. All this is disappointing in the extreme. On the other hand, it is possible by the sowing of the seeds in autumn to provide in the same soil area a feast of color or impossible of description, apart from the advantages of a spring display weeks in advance of scheduled time. To the garden thus located this a great gain, and, of course, the amateur, from his point of view, will appreciate it likewise.

Let me say at once, however, that it is next to useless to attempt the sowing of seeds of annuals in autumn on soils that are continuously cold and wet, for here one needs to be just as emphatic in forbidding operations as, conversely, one would urge that the most be made of soils, suitably warm and well drained. It may be, of course, indeed, is—that failures will be frequent even in these latter soils, for the gardener in all work of this kind must ever take his chances of seasons, of frost and insect pests, which occasionally play their part in the annihilation of the crop of seedlings from which so much had been expected. Such failures, however, are never to be regarded in any very serious light—they are disappointing, naturally—for seeds are so cheap and the conveniences for raising fresh batches are so abundant that it is quite an easy matter to repeat the sowings of any that fail either in the open or in pots. That there are failures other than those which arise from soils and inclement weather none having expert knowledge of the subject will gainsay, one of the chief causes probably being that the seeds are too deeply buried. In such a case the cause of the failure may not be apparent at the moment. It may, indeed, be, and I think it often is, attributed to a too cold condition of the soil, to the indifferent quality of the seeds and to other causes that may not be exactly true.

Rarely, however, does the operator realize that over-deep sowing is the chief cause of failure. Rather does he take the misguided view occasionally that a deeper sowing of the seeds at such a time is a sort of necessary protection to the crop. In this, however, he is wrong. Instances, indeed, are known where the seeds have quickly vegetated and perished as promptly in their over-deep setting. Hence I urge, with some emphasis, that even for autumn sowing there is no need for any deeper soil covering than at any other period. The merest covering of soil then is sufficient, remembering always the lesson of the self-sown seedling, of its sturdy growth and freedom of flowering, of the power to care for itself, so to speak, and of the often overlooked fact that it falls into crack or crevice and vegetates there with practically no covering at all.

These remarks upon shallow sowing of the seeds apply to all annuals except *Sweet Peas*, which may be sown somewhat deeper than smaller-seeded subjects, or, in other words, the same as in spring. With perhaps no other flower is there so great a gain as with the autumn-sown *Sweet Pea*, the plants, in those districts and soils were such sowings, can be relied upon, springing up and forming hedges of color, bright, pleasing and effective, and comparable to no other flower. It so happens, too, that the "people's flower"—if one may coin a phrase, seeing that it is the flower of the million rather than of the few—admits of being transplanted, which many annuals do not, admits also of being raised in boxes or pots, and in this way transferred to its permanent place at a later date. Hence the *Sweet Pea* is possessed of many advantages, of which the most should be made. But it must be borne in mind that the best and earliest flowers are always the product of open-air sowings, that is, the sowings that have been made in the trenches where the plants are intended to flower, provided, of course, that they pass the trying ordeal of winter.

The best time for making these sowings is the month of September, while the soil is still warm and capable of being worked to advantage, the *Sweet Peas* requiring a more liberal fare than the majority of the subjects I shall presently name. Indeed, in not a few instances—the annual *Chrysanthemums* and the *Echscholtzias*, for example—a rather poor soil is preferable, the former group in particu-

lar making leaf growth at the expense of flowers when growing in soils that are too rich. Such things, however, are rather for the observant worker to decide, and it should be quite an easy matter to make note of those plants in any locality that appear to be given to grossness, and in future adopt measures, such as quite firm and poor soils, to prevent its repetition.

The following are some of the most suitable subjects for autumn sowing, and there may be others, for the list is not intended to be an exhaustive one: *Godetias* in variety. *Sweet Peas* of many shades, *Clarkias*, *Nemophila insignis*, *Larkspurs*, *Limnanthus Douglasii*, *Eschscholtzias* of sorts, *Candytuft*, *Silene pendula*, *Virginian Stock*, *Bartonia aurea*, *Poppies*, and *Cornflowers*, than which few things are more delightful, the blues, violets and pink-flowered sorts being those mostly favored. Then there is the valuable *Star* race of *Chrysanthemums*, which Messrs. Sutton have done so much to popularize, *Morning Star*, *Evening Star*, *Eastern Star* and *Northern Star* constituting a quartet as beautiful and desirable as they are distinct. To these doubtless may be added others, for the gardener should never tire of experimenting with those as yet untried, nor should he take for granted that a failure in one garden or season may be repeated in the next. Indeed, there may be many surprises in store—surprises that come not to him who waits, but to him who seeks to find.—E. H. Jenkins.

HOW TO KEEP HOUSE PLANTS HEALTHY

The ideal conditions for house plants are practically the same as for human beings; that is, a temperature of about 67 degrees to 70 degrees during the day time and 50 to 55 degrees at night. It may not always be possible to maintain this warmth at night, but strive to keep as near that as possible.

The next consideration is fresh air; keep the rooms well ventilated, i. e., have a window open somewhere in the room, preferably on the opposite side from the plants, for they cannot stand draughts. When a room gets too warm and too dry, the plants transpire an excessive amount of water—faster than the roots can supply it from the soil—but worse still, the surface of the soil itself is dried out and even the pot as well. Thus an irreparable injury is done before the owner realizes it.

When plants are grown in an abnormally high temperature, with moisture, the growth is forced and being soft is easily injured. A strong draught, even if only to 20 degrees cooler than the surrounding air, will seriously chill plants in this condition. The result will be that deciduous plants, like the geranium and heliotrope, will turn yellow and drop their leaves; with palms the tips of the leaves will turn brown. To get the plants back into proper condition will take months of careful attention, and in the case of palms or ferns it will take a year—preferably at the florist's.

To give the atmosphere the proper amount of moisture have a small dish on the radiator, register or stove, and keep it full of water. Most hot air furnaces have a water compartment inside the jacket which holds about a pailful. Under ordinary conditions this will need filling only once a day, but during the coldest days of winter when the firing is heavy it may be necessary to fill it twice.

The second most exacting requirements of planting is watering. Too much water will make the soil sour; with too little water the plant will wilt. The effect of either will be yellowing and dropping of the leaves. It is easier, however, to drown a plant than to kill it by drought. No hard and fast rule for watering can be made. Plants may need water twice a day or only once in two days. The best way to determine whether a plant is dry is to rap the pot sharply with the knuckles of the hand. A hollow, or rinking sound shows that the soil needs water; a heavy, dull sound indicates that it has sufficient moisture. Usually you can tell whether the soil needs watering by looking at the surface. If it is dry and powdery give water.

The common fault in watering is not doing the job thoroughly when it is done at all. Never give a little surface-sprinkling. The best way, if convenient, is to take the plants to the sink or bath tub and give the soil a good watering, allowing the pot to stay in the sink until the surplus water has had a chance to drain off. If it is impossible to do this, have a saucer under each pot, and ten or fifteen minutes after the watering go around and turn out all the water standing in the saucers. Never allow water to remain in the saucers, as it will prevent aeration through the hole in the bottom of the pot, and also rot the roots. When plants are kept in jardiniere people often grow careless, let water collect in the bottom and then wonder why the plant is not doing well.

If by chance the ball of earth should become very dry plunge it in a pail of water and let it stand five or ten minutes—until the whole ball is soaked through. When the air-bubbles cease to rise the ball is generally thoroughly soaked. Pouring water on the top of the soil of a dried-out pot plant is generally useless, because the ball contracts in drying and leaves a small space between itself and the pot down which the water will run.

Bathe the leaves frequently to remove dust, which will inevitably settle on them and choke up the pores. When the plant is in the sink or tub a hand syringe can be used to spray the foliage without wetting the floor. If this is inconvenient, then carefully rub over the surface

of each leaf with a damp sponge. If necessary a little soap may be used in the water.

Many amateurs do serious injury to their house plants by not leaving well enough alone while growth is dormant or almost so. It is simply folly to fuss about with potted plants at that season. Do not disturb the roots at all during the winter, for most plants are resting and cannot quickly put out new roots. This is particularly true of such decorative plants as palms, rubber plants, and ferns, which can be shifted or fed with fertilizers only in summer. Soft wooded plants like geraniums and heliotropes are not so easily injured by transplanting, but even so I prefer to put them in large enough pots in the fall so that they will not need shifting until spring. If they should need extra feeding, on account of large growth, it is much better given in liquid form. The best form of liquid plant food is made from cow manure—at the rate of a bushel to a barrel of water—because there is no danger of burning the roots. I have used horse manure very successfully when the liquid was the color of very weak tea. These are messy to handle. Neater are the special plant foods put up in tablet or powder forms. These can be bought in the local stores or ordered from the catalogues of seedsmen.

Perhaps the greatest enemy of plants grown in houses heated by hot air furnaces or coal stoves is coal gas. An otherwise imperceptible trace of it in the air will cause the leaves of some plants (as the Jerusalem cherry) to drop off promptly. With a good chimney draught and with proper regulation of the dampers when attending to the fires there should be no trouble from this source.

Illuminating gas is almost as bad as coal gas. The slightest trace will retard the development of new leaves on all but the toughest-textured plants, like rubbers and palms. Such thin-leaved plants as geranium, colons, heliotrope, and begonia succumb quickly. When gas is present in small quantity, the plants do not necessarily die, but growth is stunted and the flower buds wither when beginning to show color, looking much as though they had been chilled.

The commonest insect enemies of house plants are the plant lice or aphides, especially the "green fly." Look for these pests on the under side of the leaves where they suck the sap. Against these use tobacco water or soap suds. Tobacco water may be made from tobacco "stems" which can be bought from almost any florist or seedsmen. Put a large handful into a gallon of warm water and let it stand for twenty-four hours, then dilute it to the color of weak tea and syringe the foliage, being careful to hit the under-sides of the leaves. A simple way is to buy a tobacco extract and follow the directions on the package.

Is soap suds are used rinse the plants with clear water.

If the plants are grown in a conservatory, or a room that can be completely shut off from the rest of the house, fumigating is the easiest and best method of fighting the aphides.

For this tobacco stems may be used, but the tobacco preparations offered in the stores are easier to handle, according to directions.

One can now buy sheets of paper which are impregnated with tobacco, and all that is necessary is to distribute enough sheets about the room to give the required density of smoke and set them afire.

Whatever method is used select the quiet night for it and shut the room tight. By morning all evidences of the smoke will have disappeared. Then syringe the plants to knock off the aphides. Badly infested plants will need fumigating twice a week on succeeding nights.

A blue aphid sometimes attacks the roots, causing the plants to take on a sickly or yellow color. It is easily found by digging down near the base of the stem, and is attacked by watering with the tobacco water already described. If this does not kill the aphides, the plant must be removed from the soil, the roots washed with whale-oil soap (one quarter pound to two gallons of water). Then re-pot in fresh, clean soil.

Next to the aphides in destructiveness is the red spider, a very small red mite which can scarcely be seen by the naked eye. It lives on the under side of the leaves, but its presence can be readily told by numerous minute yellow spots on the upper side. Like the aphid the red spider subsists on the plant's juices. It thrives in a hot, dry atmosphere and its presence is a sure sign of insufficient moisture. The conditions ordinarily found in living rooms are very favorable for this pest. The remedy is obvious—syringe the plants with water, applying it on the under side of the leaves, and with considerable force because the spider is protected behind a web.

Mealy bug is almost always present in the greenhouse, sometimes infesting house plants, too. This insect looks like a small tuft of white cotton, and is found on the under side of the leaves and in the joints. A strong stream of water will usually wash it off, but if that fails, use kerosene emulsion or fir-tree oil, which must be diluted according to the directions on the package and applied as a spray or with a feather.

Sometimes plants are infested with thrips, which eat the epidermis of the leaves. They are small, slender, brown or black insects, about one-fourth of an inch long, and are easily controlled by any of the contact insecticides already mentioned, or by paris green—one teaspoonful to twelve quarts of water.

If angleworms infest the soil in the pots, they may easily be gotten rid of by watering with lime water which may be made as fol-

lows: To ten or twelve quarts of water add one and one-half to two pounds of fresh lump lime, letting it stand for a couple of days or until the lime has slacked and the water cleared, then pour off the clear water for use. Several waterings with this at intervals of three or four days will drive out the worms.—P. T. Burns, in Garden Magazine.

IMPORTANCE OF ANIMAL FOOD FOR POULTRY

Poultry raising, like many other things, is becoming more practical each succeeding year, showing marked advancement. A glance backward over the field of artificial incubation and breeding shows the wonderful improvement that has been made in methods and appliances and the greater practicability of the same. In feeds and the manner of feeding the same sense of practicability and the longing for a more definite knowledge of the real and relative value of the different food stuffs, and the desire for better results, has led to great advancement along this line. This indeed is a practical age, an age that not only demands results, but that the results be the very best possible. Poultrymen, as well as people in other walks and vocations in life, are not satisfied with the ordinary, they want the very best. It is an encouraging and commendable fact that such a spirit prevails among poultrymen. It means better poultry and more of it, a better understanding of the principles of breeding and feeding, a more thorough knowledge of the real food elements in the different foodstuffs and the proportions in which they should be fed, and as a consequence a more general use of a well-balanced ration.

It is hardly necessary to state what is meant by a well-balanced ration, as this subject has been threshed over in the poultry press until it should be pretty well understood by the careful reader. However, for the benefit of those who may have but started in poultry raising, or for one reason or another are not informed on the subject, we will state that it is simply compounding or combining a food ration so as to include in proper proportion all elements necessary to maintain life and promote healthy, vigorous growth and egg production. In other words, to supply a ration that will produce the greatest possible results, one that does not make it necessary to supply one element in excess in order to get another in sufficient quantity.

And in this connection it may be stated that one of the very important food elements necessary to this end, and one which is, perhaps, more frequently omitted than any other, is that of animal food. In their natural state the fowls generally get this element in the bugs, worms and various insects that abound on the range, especially during the summer. In the late fall and winter this is not so, and as with the birds confined to pens or runs, it must be supplied or they do not get it in sufficient quantity. As a result the stock is often not vigorous, the per cent of fertility is low, the chicks are weak, and the egg production is not satisfactory. The breed, variety or strain is found fault with when as a matter of fact it may be only a lack of animal food in the ration.

Among the many forms of animal food suitable and acceptable to poultry is green cut bone. It has the advantage of being cheap and contains in about the right proportions the elements necessary to produce healthy, vigorous growth, in both old and young stock, a high per cent of fertility in eggs and a heavy egg yield. The green cut bone and the fresh laid egg contain about the same elements in nearly like proportions, hence its great utility as an egg producer.

It is very acceptable to the fowls, being readily and greedily eaten by them, as one will quickly discover on feeding it. Being rich it must be fed in moderation, about an ounce per hen per day being the amount recommended by the majority who have had experience in feeding it. This will partially, and in some cases wholly take the place of one feed. At least the other food can be reduced to an extent, which will probably be found more satisfactory than entirely missing one feed. Some feed it alone, while others put it in mash. The latter method will no doubt give better results for the average poultryman. It has the advantage of insuring a more even distribution of the bone amongst the flock by preventing, in a measure, at least, the more greedy ones from getting too much. This need not be a wet mash, it can be a dry one, as the feeder prefers.

The bone should be fresh and free from all bits of putrid meat. It can generally be obtained at the meat markets at a reasonable figure, and if but a small flock is maintained can be broken to bits with an axe or hammer. With a large flock a cutter is necessary. In buying, get one large enough to do the work easily, better too large than too small. Those who have not tried green bone can very profitably do so. They may be considerably surprised at the results a judicious use of it will produce.

In conclusion, a few words of caution may not come amiss. Don't feed too much; don't depend upon the green cut bone as a complete ration, notwithstanding the fact that it contains about all the elements of the egg in nearly like proportion. It does not take the place of good sound grain, and bran, green food and the many and various other foods that might be mentioned. The intention of this article is simply to point out the importance of animal food in the ration and the value of green cut bone in supplying that element. Another point that makes green cut bone a valuable food is that it is easily assimilated and thus is quickly converted into active profit-making energy.

The Spanish Pretender

The circumstances responsible for the present curious political condition in Spain are not generally understood. If they were, much of the mystery surrounding the present excitement there would be dispelled. In view of the strong probability that much more serious outbreaks than those of recent months will occur in Spain during the next year, it is worth while that these conditions be clearly and carefully stated.



The Spanish Pretender, Don Jaime de Bourbon, with his sister, Princess Beatrice of Massimo, and her children

By the provisions of what is known as the Salic law, no woman could inherit the throne of Spain. This law, which originated in the fifth century among the Salian Franks, was introduced into Spain in 1714 by Philip V. Up to the year 1830 no one in Spain thought of questioning the integrity of this ancient law, but in that year Ferdinand VII. abolished it and substituted the Visigothic law, which provides for succession to the throne by women. This law had been operative in Spain in times long gone by, but its restoration was clearly an arbitrary exercise of kingly power, in favor of the succession of Ferdinand's daughter Isabella.

To the impartial student of history it is clear, then, that by the real historic law of Spain, which had been successfully and uninterruptedly in operation for over a century, the throne of Spain ought now to be occupied by a descendant of King Ferdinand's next male kin, which was his brother Don Carlos. The grandson of Don Carlos, Don Jaime de Bourbon, is the present so-called Pretender to the throne of Spain. In the eyes of nearly 5,000,000 Spanish people he is the rightful king.

As a result of that arbitrary return to an obsolete law civil war ensued which lasted for four years, but the resources of the party supporting Don Carlos became exhausted, and his followers were compelled to capitulate. From that day to this, there have been constant recurrences of these outbreaks in favor of the Carlist aspirant, and today the entire northern portion of the kingdom is in what amounts to open rebellion at all times. Pictures of Don Jaime de Bourbon are exhibited in public with the inscription "His Majesty the King" under them. Recently there was a public meeting of 4,000 adherents in honor of the Prince's birthday, and although soldiers were present, there was no attempt to prevent the celebration.

The attitude of the Spanish Pretender toward the throne of live interest at this time in view of the highly sensational despatches which have come from Spain during the past two months. Don Jaime de Bourbon is at heart a man of peace. He is not fond of fighting; not even for those things which rightfully belong to him. I have had his personal acquaintance for years, and I feel convinced that, were it not for the obligation which he feels toward his following, which is as amazing in number as it is insistent in its demands, he would renounce his title to the throne. Here is a curious and contradictory situation: a scion of a royal house, to whom nearly one half the population of a monarchy yield enthusiastic allegiance, himself merely the figurehead in the fight for the restoration of the throne to its ancient line. For his cousin, the present King of Spain (whom, by the way, he has never met) Don Jaime has the highest personal respect and regard. But his followers, many of whom have given a lifetime to the cause, believe in the rights of their standard-bearer as they cherish few other beliefs, not even forgetting the strength of their devotion to the Church.

Religious and racial feeling enter into the situation most conspicuously. King Alfonso has recently signed a decree against the Church, and as a result, the feeling against him and his people is tremendously on the increase. Queen Victoria has by no means increased the popularity of her husband. On the contrary, she has antagonized much of his most devoted and most powerful following throughout the entire kingdom. She has literally forced England's customs and methods upon the court in ways which have severely

offended the proud Castilian race. Immediately upon her arrival in Madrid she dismissed many of the old serving people, replacing them with English servants. Although she has been queen for several years, she does not yet speak Spanish, and her little sons are being brought up more like English boys than Spanish. It is a well-known and acknowledged fact throughout Spain that it is her influence and the influence of a strong Protestant nation back of her that have caused the present disturbance against the Roman Church.

Don Jaime de Bourbon is constantly urged by his followers to lead his forces in actual revolt. He may be compelled by the strength of that urging to place himself in the position of an armed contestant for the throne of his fathers. The Carlists could easily put 50,000 men into the field in case an organized revolt were attempted. With such a start as this the occupant of the throne of Spain would be in serious jeopardy. The Republicans, the Anarchists, the Carlists, and the discontented followers of Rome could be counted upon to unite in a movement of gigantic proportions.

Personally, the Prince of Bourbon is a most democratic and unassuming man of thirty odd years, and a more charming companion I have never known. I have known him intimately for several years, having made his acquaintance during the Manchurian campaign, where he was serving in the Russian army. He is a man of great personal force and superb bearing. He would be a standard-bearer the magic of whose presence would exercise the most potent influence over those who followed his lead. He is a linguist of rare attainments, speaking eight or ten languages with amazing accuracy. His English is perfect. He is unmarried, but it is probable that his marriage will occur during the coming year.

Upon the death of his father, Don Carlos, a couple of years ago, Don Jaime came into vast estates, with many beautiful palaces, including Castle Forhsdorf, charmingly situated in an enormous plateau, about forty miles from Vienna, in Austria. This castle is one of the most beautiful in Europe, and historically one of the most interesting. Here lived and died Maria Theresa; here Marie Antoinette embroidered chairs which are still shown as specimens of the wonderful handicraft of that day; here Madame du Barry lived, and many others whose history is closely allied with that of France and Austria. And here, now, lives the man whose career speeds the future of Spain.—Captain James F. J. Archibald in The Cosmopolitan Magazine.

SOME FAMOUS MASSACRES

B.C. 522, in Persia.—Massacre of the Magians. On the death of Cambyses, King of Persia, the Magians, one of the six tribes of the Medes, put forward one of their number to assume the name of Smerdis, son of Cyrus, who had been murdered. Darius Hystaspes discovered the conspiracy, and the whole tribe was massacred.

B.C. 427, at Mitilene.—The island revolted against the Athenians, was subjugated, and two thousand of the prisoners were massacred by the advice of Cleon.

B.C. 425, at Corcyra.—In the Corcyrean sedition, five hundred fugitives were trapped by treachery in a large building, and, on their refusing to come out, the roof was removed, and they were all massacred with arrows and other missiles.

B.C. 424, at Lacedaemon.—Two thousand helots, or slaves, were massacred by the Lacedaemonians. The helots had distinguished themselves in the Peloponnesian War, and for fear that they might turn on their masters, they were summoned to receive their reward, which was death.

B.C. 331, at Tyre.—Two thousand tyrians were crucified and eight thousand put to the sword for not surrendering the city to Alexander.

B.C. 154, at Antioch.—One hundred thousand inhabitants were massacred by the Jews for offering resistance to Demetrius Nicanor, tyrant of Syria.

B.C. 102, at Aix.—Two hundred thousand Teutones and Ambrones were massacred by Marius, the Roman general.

B.C. 8, at Asia.—All the Romans, including women and children, were massacred in one day by order of Mithridates, King of Pontus.

B.C. 86, at Rome.—Senators and patrians were massacred by order of Cinna, Marius, and Sertorius. Many committed suicide to escape the butcheries.

B.C. 41, at Praeneste.—Three hundred Roman senators and other persons of distinction were sacrificed to the departed spirit of Julius Caesar, by order of Octavian.

A.D. 70, at Jerusalem.—One hundred thousand Jews were put to the sword by the Romans under Titus.

A.D. 90, at Connaught, Ireland.—The lower order concerted together to cut off all the princes and chiefs, while assembled at Magh-Cru for public business. The massacre succeeded, and the legitimate monarchy was overthrown.

A.D. 167, at Selencia.—Four hundred thousand inhabitants were put to death by Cassius, a Roman general under the emperor, M. Aurelius.

A.D. 213, at Alexandria.—Thousands of citizens were massacred by order of Antoninus.

A.D. 279, in Gaul.—Seven hundred thousand inhabitants were put to death by the conquering emperor, Probus.

A.D. 370, at Nicomedia.—Eighty Christian fathers, by order of the Emperor Gratian, were put into a ship, which was set on fire and driven to sea.

A.D. 390, at Thessalonica.—Seven thousand were invited into the circus, and there put to the sword by order of Theodosius.

A.D. 552, at Constantinople.—Thirty thousand citizens were put to death, by order of Belisarius, because of a revolt to which they had been impelled by the tyranny of the ministers set over them.

A.D. 580, at Bangor, England.—Twelve thousand monks were put to death by Ethelfrid, King of Northumberland.

A.D. 870, at Crowland, Lincolnshire, England.—When the Danes marched to Crowland Abbey, the old abbot, with all the inmates, assembled in the choir, with the hope of disarming by their feebleness the cruelty of the invaders, but they were all put to the sword, with the exception of old child of ten years, whom Jorl Sidroc liked and saved.

A.D. 870, at Peterborough, Lincolnshire, England.—The Danes, after destroying Crowland Abbey, marched on the famous monastery at Peterborough, slew the abbot, all the monks, and all other inmates, and burned the monastery, with all its priceless treasures.

THE PAN-AMERICAN SCRAP BOOK

The foreign debt of Chili is \$99,220,636 United States gold, and the internal debt is \$15,797,555, making a total per capita debt of \$35.40.

Great interest is being shown in the question of irrigation in Chili. The government has several engineering corps in the field studying different methods and systems. In the dry regions soundings are being made for artesian water for that purpose.

Pawn-shops in Chili are under special regulations of the government, enforced by local authorities.

Little Brother of Typhoon

Captain Henry E. Morton, of the big trans-Pacific liner *Mongolian*, looks like a well-to-do merchant, but talk to him and there isn't a chance of your discovering that he is Captain Morton, of the twenty-seven-thousand-ton *Mongolian*. And a capable seaman, thank you, every inch of his like six feet—which, by the way, is a whippersnapper. Captain Morton's colleagues, and the Pacific ports are full of them, say that he is the best of good fellows; and seafarers will name him the most genial of men; but the men of his ship will give you the tip straight, for they will inform you that twenty-four hours of the twenty-four he is at his ship's captain glued to his job.

Captain Morton is only forty years old. He was born in Ireland—a good place to hail from—and immediately embarked on a career of voyaging. His first ocean trip was made while he was still paying homage to the bottle-and-milk industry. The Atlantic was his early love. He had to cross that to get to America. But once he had sailed through the Golden Gate into that sea that lies beyond he had a change of heart, and he has remained constant to this second love ever since. At times he has found the ocean with the peaceful name anything but pacific. He had such an abundance of typhoon experience, he says, that he has grown to regard these most dreaded of sea storms with no more concern than a traffic policeman in New York bestows upon the skirt-lifting winds that flirt around the corners of the famed Flat-iron building. A ship can no more travel in the teeth of one of these wall-like gales than it can sail through the bulk of Gibraltar's buttress. Being a master of seamanship, Captain Morton has learned to face the music. He puts about, heads his ship into the

oughness which is unmatched in any other ship's captain of his years. The 720,000 miles which cover his forty-five crossings between Hongkong and San Francisco represent but a small portion of his nautical mileage. On one route alone, that between San Francisco and Panama, he made several hundred round trips prior to his service on the trans-Pacific route. As each of these trips covers over 6,500 miles,



Captain Henry E. Morton

the extent of this young commander's travels becomes apparent.

Life at sea on a trans-Pacific liner with thirty days between ports, is a different thing from the mere breathing spell afforded by the four and a half days' passage across the Atlantic. There is time for the strangeness to wear off the passengers and for friendships to ripen. The little company aboard ship becomes an intimately acquainted community, with the captain as its social head. This is where Captain Morton shines. He is the friend and gracious host of every man, woman and child aboard ship. His genial Celtic nature harbors a warm hospitality which he dispenses freely and on slight provocation. He has a keen sense of the humorous and a fund of good stories which his passengers never weary of teasing from him.

Recently the High Powers that control the destinies of the line promulgated an order which caused Captain Morton more genuine distress than anything which has happened in all the years he has followed the sea. It was a mandate to the effect that social intercourse between officers and passengers must cease. Hereafter, said the Higher Powers, no social foregatherings; business only; stern and strict discipline.

"How in the name of all the saints," said Captain Morton, "will I look after the comfort of my guests? What am I to do? If I make a monk's retreat of my cabin, and shut myself in all the time, I'll catch the devil from my passengers. And if I don't I catch the devil from the governors!"

It is a safe wager that the captain will come through all right. Ask anyone who has made a trip, just one trip, in the *Mongolian*. For he is an accomplished man, is Captain Morton. He speaks three languages: English, Spanish, and Blarney.—The Cosmopolitan Magazine.

ROOSEVELT'S TEETH

When one sees Roosevelt, in an address, show his teeth, not figuratively but really, he is struck with admiration. They do not show up in the horrifying aspect the cartoons make them. One is rather impressed with the gorgeous health of them, what fine aid-digesters they are, what a healthy, vigorous mouth they must indicate.

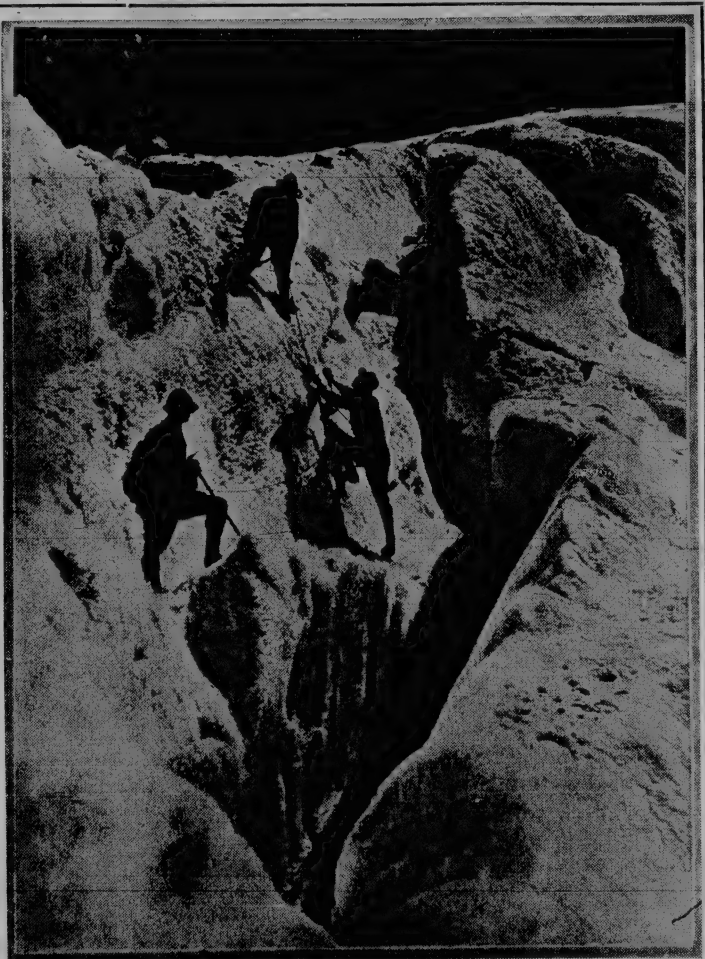
At a recent meeting of dentists, one of them said the ability of Theodore Roosevelt, which makes him a terror to the lions of Africa and many men in America, is due to the splendid teeth. So the teeth are a great asset in this world. Everything centres in them—the will, the disposition, the digestion, the health, the joy of life—all depend largely upon the teeth. One cannot disconnect Roosevelt's sturdy physique from those magnificent teeth, which the cartoonists shamefully distort into the ferocity of an ogre's grin.

THE LAST STRAW

A Boston youth, who was constantly in fear of bodily chastisement, ran away from home recently on hearing that his widowed mother was about to wed a noted whip.—The Widow.

NO KLEPTOMANIAC

"Do you assimilate your food, aunty?" "No, I doesn't, sah. I buys it open an' honest, sah."—Baltimore American.



HELPING HIM OUT OF A DANGEROUS CREVASSE

So many dangers are encountered by tourists on the Swiss Alps that the roping together of more than one person is absolutely necessary when crossing a glacier. The crevasses on the Morteratsch Glacier, here shown, often exceed 500 feet in depth.

The metric system is in use in all South American countries.

It is estimated that the number of cattle in Brazil exceeds twenty-five millions.

There are four million head of cattle in Colombia, half of which are supposed to lie in the "lanos," or plains.

Sir A. E. Geike, the well-known English mineralogist, after making an eighteen months' investigation of the mineral resources of Santo Domingo, reported that the country was a geological curiosity shop, containing scattered samples of nearly every mineral, but none in sufficient quantities to be of commercial value.

Explorers in Guatemala have frequently reported that there are grounds for the belief that there exists in the department of Quiche a gold mine of such amazing productiveness that nothing to equal it has ever gladdened the eye of man.

front of the typhoon and waits for the latter to blow itself out.

He has had his share of thrilling rescues at sea, and has been commended for gallant conduct on more than one occasion. Only two years ago the *Mongolian* and the officers on board had a close call. She was tied up at her pier in Hongkong when the disastrous cyclone of 1908 swept the bay, destroying all the shipping in its path. Although the task seemed hopeless, Captain Morton marshalled his forces, fought for the life of his ship, and saved her intact.

Captain Morton's seamanship is the result of the thorough training he received in that one best of all naval schools—years of active service on the sea itself. He holds that there is no substitute for this preparation. He served his time in the various Pacific routes and learned the lanes of that ocean with a thor-

Things Theatrical

It is something of a commentary on the quality of modern day musical shows that one of the largest and most enthusiastic audiences of the present season crowded the Victoria Theatre last Monday night to hear and see a musical show that made its first hit a good many years ago. "The Prince of Pilsen" is not an opera, its score is not of high quality, its book is not above criticism; there is only one reason why it should meet with such welcome after having held down the boards for so many years, and that reason is found in the lily-dilly putridity of the average musical show. Every Thomas, Richard and Harold who has studied a little counterpoint and knows how to write a scale so that a musician can distinguish it from the trail of an ink-spattered fly, thinks he can write music in this day of blissful self-confidence; and almost any cub reporter out of a job is willing to swear by his ability to construct the rest of the production. We do not have to have new shows of this kind; good musical productions cannot be forced any more than good poetry can be forced. It would be better to play the old, good shows over and over and wait until a composer and an author came along who could bring out something new that was worth while.

The company that presented the "Prince of Pilsen" here was, save in details, not one whit behind the original companies. There have been few better Hans Wagners than Jess Dandy and Frances Cameron, as "the weepy, creepy widow" was a treat. The other principals could sing and they looked well; the comedians were not undertakers; the chorus was young and sprightly, and the settings were not moth-eaten. The old familiar music sounded mighty good to jaded ears, and the audience was not slow in expressing the appreciation it felt. Now will some nice company kindly bring on "Floradora," "Redfeather," "The Burgomaster," and a few more?

Apart from the Arion Club concert on Wednesday evening, which was deservedly well-patronized, "The Prince of Pilsen" made up the menu last week. "Madame X"—Bisson's big play—will be the feature this week. In regard to this, we can only repeat what Rev. Dr. Parkhurst said of it when it was playing New York City. He said:

"Madame X," now on the board at the New Amsterdam, is simply tremendous. One hardly knows where to commence in the attempt to characterize it. To call it "strong" would be putting the matter very inadequately. Rather it might be called overwhelming.

Although matrimonial infidelity is the mainspring that sets all the wheels in motion, yet that feature of the drama is dealt with in a way to leave upon the hearts of the spectators no touch of taint, but quite the reverse.

If there were no actual Jeque-lines in real life that were driven to degradation by brutal husbands, we should not have felt our heartstrings plucked at by the sin and despair of the fictitious Jacqueline.

If there were no mothers who lived a life of slow death, consumed by the internal fires of unsatisfied yearning for a dear son that was lost to her, our eyes would not have overflowed at sight of the seeming mother whom we watched as she at last slipped to her death in the grasp of her recovered boy.

This glad and joyous world has a very sad side to it, and we do not know the world so long as we remain ignorant of that side, and the more it can come to us in the form of a sharp appeal to our sensibilities, the more complete and searching our understanding of it becomes.

Miss Maxine Elliott, whose seasons usually include a long run in New York, supplemented by engagements in Boston, Philadelphia and Washington, with sometimes a brief excursion to Chicago, will deviate from her custom this year and, following

an autumn engagement at the Maxine Elliott Theatre in New York, will strike straight across the country to the Pacific Coast, where she has not been seen in four years. She will, of course, play a few principal cities on the way out, and again on the return trip. Her vehicle will be the jolly nautical comedy, "The Inferior Sex," in which she was seen in New York for a long run last winter at Daly's Theatre. The star will be supported by practically the same organization which surrounded her at Daly's, and will carry on the road the same elaborate scenic investiture, showing

you laugh at. Miss Barti, while only twenty, has created a furore with her pretty face and phenomenal voice. Others in the cast are Dan Russell, Dorothy Grey, Edyth De Valmasade, Madge Carson, and a big bunch of American Beauty Chorus. Among the many song hits are "A China Doll," "Love Makes the World Go Round," "Alabama," "Springtime," "Marie," "The Gay Coquette," and others. That wizard of stagecraft, Gus Sohler, staged the production, devoting two months of time before he said, "Go forth, you have a real attraction."

Probably the most interesting is the character of Senator Thomas A. Long, played by Frank Peters. Senator Long is one the stage not more than twelve minutes and only in the last act, and yet the character leaves a lasting impression on the audience.

Wm. A. Brady is happy over the fact that four of his productions are practically playing to standing room business nightly in New York. Three of the quartette, "Baby Mine," "The Cub," and "A Gentleman from Mississippi," were constructed solely for laughing purposes, while the



SCENE FROM "MADAME X"

the decks and superstructure of the yacht Firefly, and also the luxuriously appointed cabin of the vessel. In her company is the celebrated English comedian, Mr. O. B. Clarence, and Mr. Frederic Kerr, who is also a London favorite.

Miss Elliott will escape many of the hardships of the tour by traveling in her private car, in which she will probably cover about 20,000 miles. At the conclusion of this tour the indefatigable actress-manager will either take "The Inferior Sex" to London, where she is a great favorite, or will be seen in New York in a new play. Miss Elliott is also considering the idea of an Australian engagement, but arrangements for this have not as yet been concluded.

She will appear in "The Inferior Sex" in Victoria on Thursday, January 5, 1911.

Max Fixman's success in the Edith Ellis comedy-drama, "Mary Jane's Pa," was so great last season, and the demand for return engagements so many, that John Cort is keeping him in the play again this season. "Mary Jane's Pa" is said to be the best vehicle Mr. Fixman has ever had. The role of Hiram Perkins, who deserts his wife and family, and afterwards returns like a modern Enoch Arden, is exactly fitted to his peculiar style of acting. It is a part that, while unlikeable in the first act, becomes most appealing as the play goes on. His scenes with little Mary Jane are intensely interesting. Mr. Fixman will be the attraction at the Victoria Theatre on Wednesday, December 7.

"A Broken Idol," which will be presented for the first time in Victoria on Monday, December 5, is called by Chicago, New York and Boston critics the play of surprises because every minute some mechanical novelty or surprise is introduced. It comes direct from its successful run of one year in Chicago, at Whitney's Theatre, seven months in New York at the Herald Square, and six months in Boston at the Tremont Theatre. The play is not without a plot, and the supposed killing of a Chinaman, which turns out to be only a Chinese idol. Many entanglements ensue, and through it all, very pretty love story. The scenes are all laid in California, which gave great scope for an artist's brush. It is chucked full of pretty whistling tuneful airs, and, to top all, W. F. Maun has gathered together a strong company of fifty, headed by Don A. Macmillan and Perle Barti. Mr. Macmillan's comedy is of the kind

Rehearsals for "The Balkan Princess," Wm. A. Brady's big musical production, are already under way. Otis Harlan has been engaged for an important role.

James K. Hackett is playing in the Northwest to a business that is only limited to the size of the theatres in which he appears in which he appears. It was over 16 years ago that Mr. Hackett, was last seen in the West.

"A Woman's Way," Grace George's successful play of last

fourth, "Mother," although it contains laughter, has in addition the power to draw tears, as it is full of human interest.

In stage life many of the men who have achieved the greatest success have been below the normal stature. Edwin Booth was a very small man, and Holbrook Blinn, a signally clever actor, who will soon be seen in a new play called "The Boss," is beneath the average height. Guy Bates Post, who plays Philip Morrow in "The Nigger," is a small man, but his work is so absorbing that this fact

the role of Georgiana Byrd, a Southern girl, in "The Nigger," whose love romance is shattered by the discovery that Philip Morrow, her affianced, has negro blood in his veins, plays golf, is fond of swimming, advocates the English idea of pedestrianism, and has considerable fame among her friends as a horsewoman. In addition to this she is a baseball fan and a football rooter.

Miss Rockwell comes by her love for sports legitimately. Her brother, "Jack" Rockwell, was a noted player on the Yale eleven, and her father won local celebrity in his younger days as an amateur oarsman. Miss Rockwell once took a three days' tramp in the Rockies, near Leadville, Colo., but says that a week's tramp she took in Cornwall, England, last summer, was even more interesting, owing to the quaint character of the Cornish folk. It was during this pedestrian trip that she studied the role of Georgiana in "The Nigger," in which she has achieved great success.

Henry E. Dixey is particularly happy cast in his new play, "The Naked Truth." Those who saw Charles Hawtree in the same role in London, have no hesitation in saying that Dixey easily manages to extract more quiet humor from the part. Marie Nordstrom has the principal feminine role in the American production.

"Daniel," the new play in which Wright Lorimer will soon be seen, is to have an elaborate stage setting. Mr. Lorimer will not discard "The Shepherd King," as he plans to alternately present the two plays.

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

So many rich children forget the poor during the holy Christmas. But the very name of Christmas should bring the thought of doing good toward others to their minds and hearts. Christ lived for others—not for Himself. And do that Divine Love we owe our Christmases.

There are always the poor children whose holiday season will be cheerless unless those more fortunate placed will help to make it happy. In every well-to-do household there are many, many little toys—still in good repair—that might make glad the hearts of some poor children whose stockings, hung beside a cheerless fireplace, would otherwise be empty. Let every boy and every girl who can do so gather together as many trinkets and toys as he or she can spare from his or her own store of playthings, and see that they are carefully distributed

among the poor. Boys and girls might regulate the work of giving by appointing committees to attend to the distribution of gifts, and thus they would know that none were left unsupplied while others fared too well by receiving more than their share of the donated gifts.

And not only toys and trinkets should be got together, but useful things as well. There are outgrown hats, caps, shoes, coats, frocks that our boys and girls can no longer wear. There are many poor children of all ages and sizes to be found in need of such things. And little baskets of fruit and nuts and candy—that can be got for a small sum at the corner fruit stand—are always joyously received by the little folk of the poor, for it is not their privilege to buy of such things whenever appetite dictates.

So while your hearts are made glad by plenty of good cheer at Christmas, do not turn deaf ears or blind eyes toward the poor. By making others happy you will be happier yourself, for charity is the greatest of all virtues. "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

SILENCE

"Silence is the best disapproval," says Henry James.

In talking with a business acquaintance I impulsively expressed a narrow view.

He gave me a surprised look, but said nothing.

His silence was the greatest rebuke I ever had. It cut me deeply and I have never forgotten the lesson. Nothing he could have said would have made such an impression. Had he given me his opinion of the matter, or expressed his contempt of my view, he would have come to my level and I could have argued with him. If I could not have defended my view, I would at least have had the satisfaction of knowing what he thought.

His silence disarmed me. Of course, there are times when it is your duty to speak openly and fearlessly, but there are just as many occasions when words will avail nothing, when the best way to show your contempt or disapproval is by dignified silence. "Speech is great, but silence is greater."

RUSSIAN SCRAP BOOK

The Russian Minister of Finance recently declared that Russia has been able to meet all ordinary requirements with its budget through the additional tax upon cigarette paper.

"Closing-out sales" and the like are being placed under ban in many of the leading cities of Russia, where strict rules are established governing such sales to prevent an imposition upon the public.

Two American travelers recently returned from the interior of Asiatic Russia, reported that American sewing machines are to be found in the homes of peasants in the most obscure places of that country.

St. Petersburg, the capital and largest city of Russia, was built on the site of a desolate swamp. The entire length of the Trans-Siberian railway is to be double-tracked. The project is being financed by American capitalists.

Most of the printer's ink used in Russia comes from Germany. The Russian Empire occupies about one-sixth of the land surface of the globe.

Russia produces more petroleum than any other country in the world.

Prior to 1861 the mass of the Russian people were serfs.

GENEROUS WITH TITLES

You would have thought that the importance of the recent Eucharistic Congress and the prominence given to it in the press would have guaranteed that everybody would have had some idea of the position of the people prominent in it. But the experience of a Toronto publication says otherwise. The publication concerned was having cuts of Cardinal Vannutelli and Father Vaughan made at an engraving house. The foreman of the engraving firm was telephoned to and was asked what progress was being made on "those portrait cuts that are being made for us?"

"Wait a minute," said the foreman, and when he returned from a little trip of inquiry he sent over the telephone the startling question, "Was they two popes?" Canadian Courier.

CODS' HEADS AS FOOD

Ever eat a cod's head? If not, try one, and make the acquaintance of sea food worth while.

When properly cooked, the epicure will tell you—and there is more than one way to prepare it for the table—a cod's head is a very savory dish, a thing of gastronomic beauty and a joy forever to the stomach of the man who knows how to appreciate and relish good eating. There is a flavor about it that puts away in the background many of the delicate refinements of artistic and decorative cookery of the more pretentious sort. It has a rich glutinous substance that is brought out in the cooking, something of the nature of the gelatine in a calf's head, only finer and more tasty.

"Take, for instance, baked cod's head," says the man of cods' heads. "There's a dish that makes a lasting impression. For cooking the head is first split open, then it is laid in a pan with a little water and placed in a hot oven. When nearly done a sauce of milk and butter slightly thickened with flour is poured over it, and it is allowed to remain in the oven a little longer. When transferred to a hot platter, with the rich dressing of cream sauce, and garnished with sprigs of parsley, it will tempt most any appetite. And its taste is even finer than it looks."

One hotel in Boston makes a specialty of baked cod's head served hot with sauce, but with slices of pork. On Fridays a row of large, white heads are displayed in a glass front refrigerator. Rarely are any left over, for a number of good livers who always dine well and are partial to the dish, have that plate on their list. They generally manage to be there on the days that baked cod's head is served, and each man goes to the ice box and picks out the head he wants. It is the most popular dish, with certain diners, that goes to the table at that particular hotel. — Boston Globe.

EUPHEMISTIC

The negro on occasion displays a fine discrimination in the choice of words.

"Who's the best whitewasher in town?" enquired the new resident.

"Alec Hall am a b'n'd a'tist with a whitewash brush, sah," answered the colored patriarch eloquently.

"Well, tell him to come down and whitewash my chicken house tomorrow."

"Ah don't believe, sah, Oh'd engage Alec Hall to whitewash a chicken house, sah."

"Why, didn't you say he was a good whitewasher?"

"Yes, sah, a powerful good whitewasher, sah, but mighty queer about a chicken house, sah; mighty queer." — Human Life.

CARRYING COALS TO NEWCASTLE

The joke is on Hon. Geo. P. Graham, who represents the city of Brockville in the House of Commons, and it's on him good and hard. It was while he looked about in the Hudson's Bay Company's store at Pas Mission, on the Saskatchewan River, while on his recent trip that the joke was hung on him, and he appreciates it all the more because it was put on him so innocently.

The Minister of Railways saw some long-sleeved driving gloves that interested him, and he remarked to a friend that it might be a good scheme to buy some to take home to "the boys." Turning to the factor he asked, "Where do these gloves come from?"

And the factor answered, "From Brockville."

AN AWKWARD SITUATION

A trained ostrich recently disconcerted its exhibitor at a music hall by continually endeavoring to break away from all restraint and to climb over the footlights into the orchestra.

The widely-advertised act came to a sudden end, and the professor emerged from behind the curtain and apologized for the actions of his pet m about these words:

"Ladies and gentlemen—Hi ham very sorry to disappoint you this evening. We are compelled to cease our engagement until the management engages a new horchestra leader.

"The one at present employed 'ere 'as no 'air on top of 'is head, Detroit News-Tribune.

How the Beauty Doctor Restores Old Masters

Do you know what a picture-restorer is? Listen, and I will tell you. It may mean money in your pocket.

"Mr. Umpty Dumph, of Jersey City, sent an old picture, which he paid two dollars for at an auction, to a picture-restorer, who discovered that it was worth forty thousand dollars," says the Daily Shouter. You lay down the paper.

Now, that old picture which used to hang back of your parlor door—the one Aunt Sarah left you in her will—whatever has become of that? It was dark with age and ugly, you secretly thought; but, as you recall it, there was something really remarkable about it—er—er—its atmosphere.

Something swells in your breast. Suppose it should be worth—well, twenty thousand dollars, say—or ten thousand—or five thousand—just the amount of the first mortgage on the house—or even a modest thousand or so. By George, suppose you could sell it for a hundred dollars!

"Louise," you call out, "where is that picture Aunt Sarah gave me?"

"You mean that old oil-painting of chickens and a goose, a pheasant, grapes, apples, trees, and a gun," she replies from the dining-room. "I don't know, dear. I think it is up in the attic."

Up you go with a lamp into that seldom-explored region, and after a half-hour's search, bumping your shins against broken furniture and almost ruining your clothes with dust and cobwebs, you come back in despair.

"I can't find it," you tell Louise.

"Find what, dear?" she asks in perplexity. "Aunt Sarah's picture. I have an idea that it's got a whole lot more value than we ever attached to it."

Louise wrinkles her brows as if trying to recall something. "Oh, I remember now!" she cries. "I gave it to the ashman."

"You gave it to the ashman!" you falter, aghast. "What in the world did you do that for?"

"Well, it was in a horrid, dilapidated condition; it was ruined, and no good at all."

"Oh, that doesn't make any difference! It might have been worth a fortune. I was going to have it restored and find out—"

Restored! That's the word! That is what made all the difference between the battered ruins found in cellars and storerooms—and the at fabulous sums.

Corots, Rembrandts, and Murillos which sold now, just on the chance that Louise has not given away Aunt Sarah's picture, just on the chance that there is in your attic a forgotten work of art that will pay off the first mortgage, let us put on our hats and visit one of these beauty shops for old masterpieces, which are far more successful in sending out rehabilitated and rejuvenated clients than those devoted to women in search of that delightful state. Suppose we choose that of Stephen Pichetto, a well-known New York restorer of antique paintings.

Mr. Pichetto's workshop is the parlor in an old-fashioned East Fifty-Fourth Street. It has the traditional north light, but few other appointments of the studio. The walls are almost white, so that every defect of the paintings placed against them will be clearly shown. There are stacks of frames and stretchers about the walls, a huge table, and a roll of heavy muslin to bring first aid to the injured paintings. Bottles of different chemicals standing above give an additional hospital setting to the scene. A microscope has the place of honor.

"The first thing when a picture comes in," said the artist surgeon, in answer to my question, "is to preserve it from any further disintegration. Sometimes this is as simple as giving a dose of cough medicine; at other times it is as complicated as setting a compound fracture."

"The easiest thing is relining the picture. This is merely giving it a new backing, and attaching two canvases together by means of some softening and adhesive material. The most difficult is transferring the painting to an entirely new canvas."

"The first step in this process is to place silk of cloth over the face of the picture. We use some kind of glue, and thus the painting is like one of the old-fashioned transfer pictures children amuse themselves with, pasted face downward."

"Next I lay the picture, with the painting down, on a table, and remove the old canvas."

"All artists use some preparation on their canvas before putting on the paint. When this is a kind of glue, it is very easy to take the canvas off—wetting does the work. But when a resinous preparation is used, or where the varnish has come through, it is a very ticklish job. Then we have to take the canvas off with pumice, or by burning it. And all the time we are working on this film of paint, which is scarcely thicker than a sheet of paper and many times more brittle than the thinnest eggshell."

"Finally the preparation must be taken off the paint. This is the most difficult and delicate part of the operation. After that, it is an easy matter to prepare a new canvas backing, and transfer the painting to it."

"People have always thrown mystery about the art of restoring pictures; but in what I have told you, you really have the whole story—just infinite patience and pains and intelligence."

"The next step in restoring the picture to

something approaching its pristine freshness is to wash its face. Here is where the ignorant restorer first gets in his deadly work. Sometimes water on the face of a painting is enough to ruin it. Often I use flour of rice, but always some mild alkali. The object is to remove the dirt and dirty varnish, and very often the paint that other restorers have put on over the master's work. But you have to be careful not to remove some of the delicate glazes of the painting itself."

"When you have got down to the painting, and there are parts which have peeled off and colors which have faded or been lost, then the restorer must proceed prayerfully and reverently. The first thing necessary, I think, is to get in the proper spirit of the painting. The next is to have thorough knowledge of the artist whose work you are restoring. For instance, if a hand is missing in a Rubens, paint in a Rubens hand, not a pre-Raphaelite. It is the business of the restorer to preserve, not to correct."

"Poor restorers do more harm than good."

erican artists whose pictures have increased greatly in value, being now worth several thousand dollars apiece.

"Before 1850 there were no restorers worthy of the name. Most of the work was done by artists, who took considerable license; and, accordingly, an expert finds faults with the foreign galleries on the ground that there is a great deal of sameness in the pictures, a certain monotony of treatment. This is merely the trail of the restorer over all."

"The majority of restorers were framemakers and dealers in pictures, who discovered defects in the paintings they were handling, and took it upon themselves to 'fix them up.' Encouraged by their success, they soon announced themselves expert restorers."

Some stirring stories are told of masterpieces that lay uncared-for for years, and brought fortunes to their lucky discoverers. A short time ago a picture-dealer was wandering around in one of the obscure London picture stores when he came upon a painting

four figures were lost in their background. It was cracked and chipped, and there were fissures in the flesh of the figures like nicks in porcelain. The painting had been cleaned and "restored" many times, but every renovation had left it a worse wreck than before.

But the most famous restorer of England brought it out of its deplorable state, the varnishes and coats of patched colors were removed, the beautiful hues of the original pictures were laid on, and the cracks filled in. The National Gallery finally acquired it at a fabulous price. The cost of restoration was three thousand dollars.

The respectable art of restoring has an illegitimate sister which is the shame of the whole profession. This is the business of making art forgeries, which is a much more thriving business than one would at first imagine, and has been brought to such a degree of perfection that it is very difficult to tell the real from the spurious.

One day Landseer was present at an auc-

ating enough fly-marks to convince the innocent buyer that the picture has been hanging on the walls of some peasant's cottage for centuries.

After the problem of production, the one of distribution has to be considered. The pictures are "farmed out," or "put with a wet nurse." A dingy old house belonging to some poor man is usually selected, and the dealer informs his prey that he has learned of a great discovery, and takes him to see the canvas. The instructed confederate declares that the picture has hung where it is from time immemorial; and when the old grandfather, nodding over the fire, is appealed to, he disclaims all knowledge of the picture, and says merely that it was there in his father's time. The family can hardly be induced to part with it, but finally names a large sum.

"A bargain," whispers the dealer to the prospective buyer, who is the more anxious to purchase from this assurance. So the buyer departs with the "old master," and the stage is set for another comedy.

But the market for real old masters is brisk. The supply is limited. The prices are high. So, if you have a picture you suspect, don't let Louise give it to the ashman. Send it to a restorer's. Fortune sometimes disguises herself in a way which is beyond all understanding.

SOUTHPORT AND BLACKPOOL



STORM AT BLACKPOOL

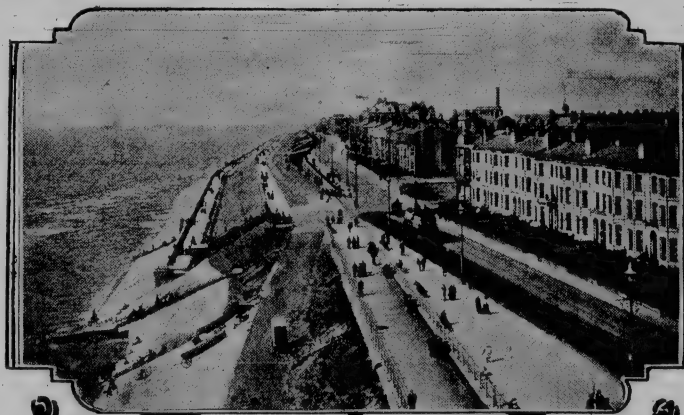
Visitors to England during the summer months—oftentimes "take in" Blackpool and Southport, and either place is well worth while. Some months ago Mr. John Hall of this city spent some time in his native land and visited both cities mentioned incidentally to his trip to his old home in Noths. Speaking of Southport, Mr. Hall says that that beautiful city of 60,000 permanent population, has apparently solved the paving question to its satisfaction. The grand promenade, Mr. Hall says, is done in asphalt, while the main streets are paved with granite blocks six inches square. The sidewalks are of square blocks of hard-burnt brick a foot in circumference. All streets were in excellent condition despite heavy traffic.

Mr. Hall visited Blackpool on a bank holiday, and was almost annihilated in the immense crush of "trippers." Blackpool is about an hour and a half by steamer from Southport, and besides being a very popular watering

place, it possesses the finest aviation grounds in England. That it also has a beautiful promenade as well as a just claim to distinction as a place for "surf bathing" is attested by the photographs.

DID HE WANT PROTECTION?

The band at a fashionable London hotel was playing a popular music hall air, and a young lady at one of the tables, curious to know what it was, asked her waiter to find out. The man departed, laden with plates, but was so long gone that the anxious inquirer forgot her curiosity as to the tune. Well on through the dinner she was somewhat alarmed to hear a husky, guttural voice from behind say: "I'm afraid to go home in the dark." "What?" exclaimed the lady in alarm. "I'm afraid," repeated the mysterious voice in slow, impressive accents, "to go home in the dark." The lady gave a little scream, and, turning to a companion, said: "Is this man mad?"



PROMENADES N. S. BLACKPOOL

Some famous paintings have been almost ruined by them. They often paint over the pictures, varnish them up brilliantly, and send them home looking fine. But in a little while they are in a worse state than when they paid their visit to the shop.

"When paint is peeling off, there is only one thing to do, and that is to transfer the painting to another canvas. In painting a house, the humblest artisan knows that where the paint has blistered it has to be cleaned off to the wood, or the paint put on over it hastens the work of detachment."

"Then, in painting in or restoring lost parts, again I reiterate, the spirit of the artist must be caught. If the painting is large in conception, then everything follows that idea—the folds of drapery are big, and so on. Yet the average restorer will paint in little, stingy folds, and put on blotches of color that throw the whole picture out of joint."

"Sometimes it takes six months to restore a picture properly, because you have to wait between times of working, occasionally for several weeks. Then again, the work can be done in a month. The cost? Well, naturally that depends. This picture," and Mr. Pichetto pointed to a dilapidated canvas that seemed to be suffering with all the ailments that could ever afflict a work of art, "will be worth three or four hundred dollars to put in shape, but then it will have a market value of a couple of thousand dollars. Often, when there is not much to do, the fee amounts to only thirty or forty dollars."

"Are there many canvases of value lost in the rural districts? Yes, I think there are. There are some twelve or fourteen early Am-

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OLDEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPER TO HAVE NEW PUBLISHERS

England's oldest newspaper, The London Gazette, which has been for over 150 years in the hands of members of the Harrison family, is to have new printers and publishers. The announcement draws attention to perhaps the most curious publication in existence, a publication which is at least unique in the journalistic world.

The following singular features characterize The Gazette: Besides being the oldest newspaper of the present day, it has the smallest circulation of any. Its shape and its type are obsolete. And strange as it may appear it has no editor or editorial staff.

Since its birth in the days of the great plague The Gazette has been the property of the government. Originally a patent was granted to some individual, giving him authority to produce The Gazette, which he published in his own way, retained the proceeds, but paid to the government a stipulated sum every year for the privilege. Discounting slight modifications the same style-of-contract has existed to the present day.

Now, however, the government has made a radical change. Instead of receiving from the printers a fixed sum for the privilege of printing The Gazette, and allowing them to pocket the proceeds of the advertisements, they have decided to reverse the process, and pay the printers for producing the paper. This change was inevitable, for the paper is reputed to yield a profit of \$100,000 a year from the proceeds of the official advertisements published in its columns.

Tenders were invited, and as Messrs. Myman & Son's tender proved lower than Messrs. Harrison's, The Gazette now passed into new hands.

When the court led to Oxford on account of the plague, the paper was known as "The Oxford Gazette." It was soon brought back to be printed in Thames street, London, and the name was changed to "The London Gazette." Until two years ago it was not registered as a newspaper.

When interviewed, Mr. Harrison said that "the most exciting times in the history of The Gazette were on the occasion of our foreign wars, when the government's newspaper was the recognized organ for announcing the lists of the killed and wounded. The result of the Battle of Inkerman was known in London soon after noon on November 22, 1854, and a huge crowd blocked up the street opposite our premises waiting for the publication of The Gazette. During the Crimean War despatches arrived at all hours of the day and night, and at whatever hour they arrived extras were published. Each minister received a copy and then the ambassadors and each of the club houses were supplied."

"I was sitting alone in my office, it being Saturday afternoon and the staff having gone for the day, when the news of the victory of Alma reached London. No papers would be published until Sunday, but the Duke of Newcastle was anxious to make the news known at once. I accordingly offered to set up the telegram in The Gazette, and send copies round to each of the theatres, with an order to the managers to stop the performance and make the announcement. At the Drury Lane and the other leading houses there were stirring and dramatic scenes when the news arrived. In the meantime I took a cab and hastened to the Mansion House to acquaint the Lord Mayor."

Mr. Harrison is proud of the fact that over the long course of years during which his firm's name has been associated with The Gazette, no official secret sent to it for publication has ever leaked out prematurely, although his employees numbered several thousand.

Besides printing the official announcements and advertisements under acts of parliament, it also publishes all state events. For example, the accession of the King was announced formally by a special supplement of The Gazette.

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

THE DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE FISH

Millions of fish are annually distributed by the United States Bureau of Fisheries and the different State fish commissions, for restocking various bodies of water, which have become wholly or partially depleted of the species once found so abundantly in our streams. Much has been said and written relative to the conservation of our natural food resources which has aroused the public to the necessity of conserving our supply of fish before it becomes entirely extinct.

Live fish are either distributed from a hatchery, where they are reared from eggs, or from a collecting station, where they are held for a short period, after being collected from shallow pools along our large rivers. It is the purpose of the writer to give the public some idea of the care and watchfulness required of the messenger in charge of the fish, which can be best presented by following him on one of more of these trips.

Each applicant is sent a circular letter several days before his fish are to be delivered, stating they will arrive at his town within a certain number of days, and also giving him instructions as to the manner of meeting the fish, and caring for them until they are deposited in his stream. He is also sent a telegram about twenty-four hours before the messenger will pass through his town. This telegram states the exact time of his arrival at a certain depot, and the number of cans, or barrels, required for his fish.

The day for starting the trip having arrived, the applications are carefully examined to ascertain how many cans are required for each variety. The cans generally used for carrying live fish are similar to the common ten-gallon tin milk can, and are twenty-four inches high, twelve inches in diameter, with sloping shoulders, a seven-inch mouth and two drop handles. These cans are also provided with round covers or tops, having four or five small holes to admit air to the cans. However, these covers are seldom used by the messenger, except when very small fry are being transported, as some of the small fish would be thrown from the cans with the splashing of the water.

The cans are filled to the shoulders with fresh water, and the fish counted into them by using a small net. The number carried in each can varies with the size of the fish; two from two to three inches long, fifty from three to five inches, and twenty-five from five to six inches long being considered about the right number per can. Fifteen cans is the average number for each messenger. After the fish are put into the cans, the messenger has them hauled to the depot, where the cans are loaded on a truck ready to be placed on the train. Each messenger takes the following equipment when starting on a trip: a pocket thermometer, dipper, ice pick and a supply of ice, if the weather is warm. He also takes a siphon and bucket if the fish carried are small fry.

If he has long to wait at the depot and the weather is warm, he runs the truck into the shade and proceeds to ice up the fish by placing a small piece of ice in each can. He must know how much ice to use, for if he uses too much and it melts quickly, the temperature of the water is reduced so rapidly that it chills the fish, causing them to turn over on their sides and lie motionless on the bottom of the cans. Should he find any acting thus, he takes out the remaining ice and gets busy with his dipper. He dips the dipper into the can, filling it, raises it two or three feet above the mouth of the can and pours the water back, repeating four or five times to each can. This carries air into the water of the can, and revives the fish. This process is also followed every few minutes as long as the messenger has fish in his care, the object being to recharge the water with air, which is so essential to preserve the life of the fish, as they cannot get air at the surface of the water.

When the train arrives, the truck is run up to the side door of the baggage-car and the cans put aboard. The messenger jumps into the car and assists the baggage-man in placing the cans where they will be least in his way. All hands work rapidly, so as to avoid delaying the train, which is probably started by the time the last can has been put aboard. He is now started on his trip, but his work and worry are just begun. Looking over his route list, he finds that he has an applicant a few miles up the road. He first looks over all his cans to see how his fish are doing, and then picks out the two, or three cans for his first applicant, placing them near the door to avoid any delay in delivering them. Before the train reaches the station, the messenger has his head out the side door looking for a man with a barrel, tub, or some cans. The man is there with his barrel as he had been instructed, but it is full of water, which is hurriedly turned out upon the station platform, much to the dismay of ladies getting on and off the train. The cans of fish are poured into the barrel; he gives the applicant instructions to get the fish into his stream as soon as possible, and the train is started.

Sitting down on a trunk, he again examines his route list, and finds he has a direct connection to make a few miles further on. He looks at his watch and notes that are a few minutes later, then he begins to worry about the connection. If he misses this train, he will have to wait many hours for another; rewrite all his applicants, and care for his fish that much longer, perhaps without ice. Even while these thoughts have been rushing through his brain, he has

found the conductor and asked him to wire ahead to hold the train, and have a truck ready for a quick transfer of the fish from one train to another. He has all the cans in the doorway by the time the station is reached. They are placed on the truck and hurried over to the waiting train. The messenger is first on one side of the truck pushing the cans into place, and then on the other side, for he is afraid some of the cans will fall from the truck and spill the fish. The cans are loaded into the baggage car and he is safe again. He sits down to regain his breath, while the train speeds on toward his next delivery point. Soon the baggage-man tells him the next stop is the place, and he again sorts out the cans he wishes and places them near the door. When the train approaches the station, he does not see any one with barrel or cans, but at the far end of the platform he sees a wagon on which is a large iron stock tank. The man holding the charging team proves to be his applicant, and the cans are carried over to the wagon, where they are poured into the tank. The train starts up, and he has to run to get his empty cans in the baggage car door, and climbs upon the rear steps of the car.

Every few minutes finds him looking over the fish, aerating the water or adding some ice if the water is warming up. Perhaps the next stop his applicant will meet him with a barrel, as instructed, but the barrel is in the wagon at the back of the depot. He helps the applicant hustle the cans to his wagon and empty them, if the conductor is kind enough to hold the train for him, otherwise he is compelled to leave the cans to be returned to some junction or original starting point. The messenger dislikes to leave any cans, since he has to keep a record of all their numbers, and often has trouble in getting them back by the time they are needed. Some applicant may meet him with a small cream can, if he has been wired to meet him with a can, or some applicant may fail to meet, in which case he delivers his fish to the remaining applicants.

The messenger always cautions his applicants to get their fish into their streams at once, for he knows that if they are left sitting in the sun without any attention, while all the people from the town and surrounding country look at them, that there will be some dead ones which will likely be reported at headquarters.

Reaching his destination, he delivers his last fish, perhaps declining an invitation to ride some two or three miles into the country to see the fine stream where the fish are to be deposited. He stores his empty cans, etc., in the baggage-room, and goes up to the hotel to clean up and eat. The return-trip is generally made without much excitement or worry, since it is not so important that he make his connections or return on schedule time. Perhaps the next trip will take him to some junction point where he will have to wait half or all the night for his train, and if this be a small town, he will find it very lonely after nine o'clock, when most of the inhabitants have retired. He cannot go to a hotel and rest until his train comes, but has to stay by his fish, aerating them every few minutes, thus the long hours drag by, till the first streaks of dawn appear or he hears the welcome whistle of his train.

While the elements of uncertainty tend to keep the messenger laboring at high tension most of the time, yet there are many pleasant features about the work, which create within him a fascination for it. Many amusing incidents happen on a trip, which causes him to forget how hard his labor is, and the strain which is upon him. He always has a large crowd around him, as he cares for his fish at the railroad station, and is called upon to answer many funny questions. No industry appeals more to the general public than the propagation and distribution of fish, which is especially true of a large percentage of railroad men, from whom the messenger receives so much valuable assistance.—W. F. Hutchinson, Superintendent Illinois State Fish Hatchery.

SHORE SHOOTING IN A GALE

The equinoctial gales were overdue, and the signs of their speedy arrival were easy to read. Moreover, the fowl were feeding greedily and clinging to their favorite pastures long after the last bit of wigeon grass was under water. When the moon had risen I sallied forth, with the result that I secured a mallard and a wigeon, while a third bird which dropped to the shot made its escape in the darkness. In the racing fleecy clouds overhead it was plain to see that wind was not far away.

Next morning the promise of weather was amply fulfilled. Before the grey light of dawn had scattered the darkness I was roused by the creaking of branches outside the window and the deep-voiced roaring of a gale. "A fine morning for duck," I murmured as I donned an old shooting suit and put a handful of cartridges into one of the waterproof pockets, an idea of my own. Finding a cartridge bag too much in the way when stalking fowl along the shore, I had the two side pockets of my jacket lined with waterproof material, a most serviceable arrangement, for no matter how sodden the garment itself—and it is as often wet as dry—one's ammunition is always in good condition, and there is no trouble caused by cartridges sticking when hastily loading.

As I sally forth in the grey light I decide quickly where the feeding duck of the previous

night are most likely to be resting. In such a wind it would be waste of time to search the more exposed portions of the shore, but there are two or three sheltered bays with pleasant grassy banks where the wigeon often gather when the tide is full and the ooze submerged. Towards the first of these I make my way with all speed, thinking regretfully of a good stalk spoiled by bad shooting there only a week ago, when suddenly a warning "wheel-oh" from the shore brings me to a halt, and on its repetition I sink gradually to the ground. The whistle is sounded two or three times in quick succession, and I know that there must be some wigeon within a hundred yards of me, probably just about where the sea and land meet. It is too dark yet to distinguish birds,



Mr. Taggart, of the Genoa Bay mill, will doubtless hereafter be a believer in the axiom, "The bigger the bait, the bigger the fish."

Rowing across from the mill to the postoffice at Cowichan Bay, he trolled for salmon and hooked a twelve-pounder. Before he could bring it to gaff, it was seized by a large cod of well over thirty pounds weight, which kept its hold until dragged within reach of Mr. Taggart's gaff, who succeeded in landing both fish.

The photo reproduced herewith gives an excellent idea of the relative sizes of the fish.

but the light is coming. Unslung my game bag—an encumbrance when one is stalking—I begin a careful crawl on hands and knees in the direction of the sounds. There is little cover except for the marshy hollow of a ditch and a very gentle ridge of rising ground about twenty yards above high-water mark. Having used the ditch as long as I dare, I reach firmer ground and wriggle quite flat to reach the last foot of cover. Just as I gain it the gale brings up a driving shower of mingled hail and rain, and the light is temporarily obscured. It will be well to wait until the shower passes, so, lying prone, with the halibutons, dancing merrily upon my back, I wish hard for better weather. The occasional "wheel-oh," now sounding pretty close at hand, is comforting.

In a few minutes the shower has exhausted itself, and the light improves rapidly. It is now time to take the final step. With weapon ready, I rise very gradually on hands and knees, to see just in the water, not thirty yards from where I have been lying, a little bunch of ten wigeon floating. They are rather scattered for a good shot. Shall I wait? But the "wheel-oh" sounds in sharp alarm. My presence is suspected, and no time must be lost. Aiming quickly at three which are almost in line I fire my choke-bore barrel at the centre bird, then almost instinctively get off my right as some of the fowl spring from the water. The survivors disappear as if by magic in the dim morning light, and I jump up to see the result. Four birds down, all hit so hard that no cripple-stopping cartridge is required, and all drakes. It looks as if I had disturbed a bachelor party. Shaking the sea water off their feathers, I carry them back to the spot where I had discarded the game bag, and pack them carefully away.

This is a good beginning, and lucky, too, for I never got a chance at this particular spot before. Where next? The wind is so strong that the sound of my gun cannot have carried far. However, it may be prudent to travel windward for a time, and a mile further on I reach one of the best haunts for fowl at dawn along the whole shore. The shelter here is excellent. A thick belt of rushes allows one to creep unseen within easy reach of possible victims, and I bless the wind, which rustles through the half-withered rushes and deadens every sound. Thinking I hear the faint croak of a hen wigeon, I unslung the game bag once more and prepare for action. Just at this moment the cry of a curlew coming shorewards attracts my notice. Presently it glides just within easy range, and holding a little in front of it, I pull the trigger and see it fall with a thud on the shore. But scarcely have I fired when I realize what a silly thing I have done. Not a hundred yards away a big bunch of

wigeon, which had been resting on the grass, rise in alarm. I think ruefully as I retrieve the curlew how much it has cost me. Surely with ordinary luck my two barrels might have accounted for at least half a dozen, whereas I have only the curlew for my trouble. It is not yet sunrise, however, and with the wind increasing in force, the chances of adding to the bag are by no means exhausted. Though I am sodden from head to foot, my cartridges are dry, and the weight of the game bag imparts a general sense of warmth. The heavier the bag the better appetite for breakfast later on! At one part of the shore there is a broad belt of reeds, which the natives cut and use for thatching. Fortunately, a considerable amount is still standing, and I use it as a screen in examining the banks between it and the sea. Nothing appears to be sheltering here, and I am on the point of turning to try elsewhere when, with a flutter and a scurry, an old mallard rises noisily and heads into the wind. My right barrel, fired in far too great a hurry, is a clean miss. The left does better, and with a splash the drake drops dead into the sea and drifts towards a convenient point where I can pick him up without adding much to the amount of moisture already carried.

Continuing my movements, I find a company of wigeon at a very open part of the shore. There is no possibility of approaching them unseen, and the light is now quite clear. The shore is a dead level, and bare. While I watch and consider the situation, unwilling to leave, yet not seeing how to improve the occasion, the sound of wheels and the sight of a cart passing along the road, which at this point skirts the shore, suggest an expedient. I know the man in charge, and he readily takes me as a temporary passenger. So far as the birds are concerned, they take no notice of the passing vehicle. Such things they see every day. But when we have got abreast of the fowl—seventy yards away at the least—I slip out of the cart on the off side and run straight towards the birds. It is an experiment, and, for a wonder, it partially succeeds. Before they take wing I have actually got within long range of the nearest, and as they rise I fire both barrels. Three birds fall out, lively cripples all, and before I have stopped the second the third has flopped a long way out of reach, and I fail to recover it. But, as it happens, the couple which I recover are both ducks, and go to keep company with the drakes in my bag. There the morning's work ends, and I turn homeward, blessing the gale which has thus befriended me.—B. B.

A DAY AFTER WILD GEESSE NEAR PEKIN

One lovely morning in late autumn, I rode out through the western gate of Pekin accompanied by my "matoo" (native groom), carrying gun and cartridges. Seven miles away, on the vast stretches of mud and sand, which constitute the bed of the Hun Hor river, I hoped to find the wild geese I was in search of, although I was told it was too early in the year. The plain where the geese were usually to be found was absolutely level. Not a scrap of covert existed. A stalk was an obvious impossibility. Many fruitless visits during the previous winter had taught me the lie of the land, and the tactics of the birds when disturbed. This knowledge now helped me to evolve a scheme, which I hoped to carry into successful execution.

I soon left behind me the bustling markets, teeming with native life, and the narrow, evil-smelling streets of Pekin, and cantered out into the open country. The air was cool and bracing, and, high up in the cloudless sky, flocks of pigeons with wooden whistles attached to their tails made pleasing sounds with every turn of flight. Strings of camels laden with coal from the Western Hills passed me from time to time with graceful easy stride, the only sound being the dull clanking of the leader's bell. Their beautiful coats testified to the benefit they had derived from a summer holiday in Mongolia.

An hour or so through flat and uninteresting country brought me to the little bridge named after the celebrated Venetian traveler, Marco Polo, and proceeding to the neighboring village, I dismounted. Here my trusted coolie, Wong, with two other natives, one of whom was armed with a spade, awaited me. Notwithstanding the discouraging accounts received before starting, I was delighted to hear from Wong that the geese had already arrived in large numbers. This was good news indeed, and made me eager to be "at 'em."

About a mile from the village, sure enough, I detected with my glasses numerous "gaggles" of geese on the mud flats adjoining the river. Making a wide detour, I came out at a point about half a mile below them without being noticed, and proceeded to dig a pit near the river. I did not take long to dig one sufficiently deep for concealment, and the coolies were then sent off with careful directions how they were to drive the birds towards me.

The waiting was tedious, and, to make matters worse, water kept pouring into my pit. However, at last the coolies succeeded in encircling the geese, and, bearing down on them from the north, soon put them up. My excitement was intense. On and on they came in a seemingly never-ending stream straight towards me. When, however, within about a hundred yards of my pit, the leader suddenly swerved to the right, all the others following suit, and for the time being my chances of a shot were over. What aroused their suspicions, goodness only knows; perhaps the freshly turned mud, or perhaps in my excitement I



"The First of the Season"

Sportsman's Calendar

NOVEMBER

- Trout-fishing ends November 15.
- Cock Pheasant may be shot in Cowichan Electoral District only.
- Grouse (except willow grouse in Cowichan), Quail, Ducks, Deer, Geese and Snipe-shooting open.

may have betrayed my presence. They all alighted about a mile further down, and there was nothing for it but to try again. A walk across wet sand on a hot day is a very trying thing for one's temper, and I began to think I was once more engaged in the proverbial "wild goose chase."

After another wide detour, I eventually came out on the river well below them. This time my arrangements were more careful. The pit was again dug near the river, which I knew they would not cross, as there was nothing to attract them on the other side. In addition I placed my coat and those on the coolies on sticks stuck in the mud at various carefully selected spots, to compel the geese, if possible, to follow the course of the river in their flight.

Then, sending the coolies around as before, I got into the pit, beguiling the time with a few sandwiches. Once more the coolies successfully encircled the birds. I could faintly hear the noise the birds made as they got on the wing. Down they came straight for my pit. Would they turn at the last moment? was the question. This time, however, success was to reward my efforts, for the leader seeing what he imagined to be men dotted about the plain, kept close to the river. As he breasted my pit, I rose and bowled him over with a well-directed charge of AA. The remainder of the "gaggle" turned immediately, but not before I had dropped another with my left barrel. Then followed a scene of the wildest confusion. The noise the birds made was deafening. They had, in fact, been outwitted. It took some time for the leaders of the flock to restore order, and before they had reformed ranks and turned about I had managed to add yet another victim to the bag.

Rising high in the air with indignant cackling, the geese, numbering several hundreds, headed straight away towards the hills in search of some quieter retreat, in which to recover from their rude shock. I knew that my sport was over for the day, and, getting out of my pit, picked up the slain—three splendid fellows of the "grey lag" species. Slowly returning towards the village, I was rejoined by Wong, who was delighted at my success.

As I rode into Pekin, the old city walls were lit up by a sunset such as one only sees in the East and at the various open-air restaurants the natives were discussing the doings of the day over their evening meal. Probably none of them were more satisfied with the day than I was.—J. W. Seigne.

The lake trout is a "char," not a salmon trout, having the characteristic lack of teeth on the front of the bone in the roof of the mouth, this being the most striking difference in formation between the char trout and the salmon trout. The lake trout is a char—a large and coarse one, to be sure, when compared with the more familiar and finer-grained speckled brook trout, but, nevertheless, a char. If your trout has teeth on both the front and rear of the bone in the roof of the mouth it is a salmon trout; if only on the rear of the roof of the mouth it is a char.—Field and Stream.

Come, all jolly sportsmen, who rise with the sun,
Seeking health, peace and joy, with a dog and a gun;
Attend to my call, and place no reliance
On hoarders of wealth or pretenders to science;
But with innocence blest, learn their errors to shun,
And jocosely sport with your dog and your gun.

By his threats and his groans and his gesticulation
Cantwell fleeces his flock to ensure their salvation.
Whom they weakly believing 'tis needless to seek
Why the flock is so lean and the shepherd so sleek;
Yet for once he speaks truth, "they are lost and undone,"
So are all who, ne'er sport with a dog and a gun.

—Old Song.

A PAGE

SOME SOCIAL CHANGES

This may well be called "the age of rush," for the fashion of the day is to hurry in small matters as in great. Everyone from his or her own telling has no time to do anything, and yet, paradoxical as it may sound, tries to do everything. But all things have a limit, and our days have still just the same number of hours as aforetime, as have also our nights, and not even a Daylight Saving Bill will be able to lengthen both at the same time, nor will any amount of crowding compress into each hour more than its sixty minutes. Therefore, to do all that is wanted, many things have to be curtailed, and some have to be either changed or done away with entirely. Those among us who can look back over the last decade or two cannot help but notice the various changes that have taken, or are taking, place in our social life and customs. For one thing, in England the London season seems to be growing shorter each year. Fewer town houses are taken and less entertaining is done at home. At one time the season began soon after the Easter recess was ended, and those persons who had not a town house of their own rented one, brought up from the country their families, their domestics, and their carriages, and settled down to entertain and be entertained. But now those who spend a season in town take their ease, not exactly at an inn, but at one of the big hotels, those palaces of luxury, as they have been aptly termed, which have of late years sprung up in our midst. No doubt this custom is a great saving of trouble in matters domestic to the house-mistress. There is no house-hunting to be done, no engaging of extra servants, no worry of commissariat officers—in fact, she escapes all household bothers of every kind and description; and last, but not least, she is not limited in any way in matters of time. Her stay may be one of days only, or it may lengthen, if she wills it so, into weeks, or even months, the only limit being the length and depth of her purse. Opinions differ no doubt as to whether this particular change is good or not; but there can be no doubt that it is a change that is increasing in popular favor year by year.

Like the big hotels, ladies' clubs have effected a most pleasant and beneficial change in women. Now almost all, even if not all, ladies' clubs have bedrooms for the use of their members, so that they are saved the same housekeeping troubles, and share much the same advantages as are enjoyed by those of their richer sisters who can afford to stay at an hotel. There is something very solitary in the life of a single woman alone in lodgings, or even at an hotel, when all around her are strangers, but in a club of which she is a member this feeling is naturally non-existent.

Another benefit enjoyed by the club woman is that she can entertain a friend, or friends, be they men or women, without any formality or trouble. She knows exactly what the cost will be, and has no fears of the meals not being properly cooked and served. Many women who are really not old yet are old enough to live alone, would probably hesitate to ask a man to dine with them when living in apartments, and this from other reasons than the fear of its not being considered quite the thing. But when "putting up at her club" none of them would or need trouble her in the least, and a man who might shirk a dinner in a lodging would accept an invitation to dine at a club without the least hesitation.

Another change in our social life is the shortening of the dinner itself. A meal that not so long ago lasted at least for a couple of hours, so many were the different courses served, now takes no more than an hour, and in consequence of this change the menu has been considerably shortened as well, an alteration which is certainly all to the good in the matter of both health and expense. The hour at which the dinner is given is, however, not altered, though the length of time it lasts, and the various dishes provided, are curtailed. Perhaps this is the next alteration we may see.

Another change that has to be noted in the matter of entertaining is that shorter notice is given; that is, invitations are not sent so early as has been the custom of late. At one time there was nothing unusual in a month's invitation for a big dinner, but now who can tell where one's friends may be at the end of four whole weeks? Why, some of them may be motoring across the sandy desert, and others ballooning in the neighborhood of the North Pole. Invitations, too, are much less formal to friends than they once were, and it is not only correct, but even the fashion, to invite guests to dine, or dance, not only by a short and friendly note, but by wire or telephone.

There are doubtless some people who object to any sort of change in either the manners or customs to which they have been accustomed; but these good folks forget that such things are inevitable, and not only must they come, but that it is good that they should do so, for almost every lasting alteration in social rules and customs arises—indeed, we may say evolved—from the needs of those for whose guidance they are formed.

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

It is almost a shock to find that a great many of the new models this autumn are quite

high-waisted again. The Directoire period and the Early Victorian epoch have not lost their influence, and the wide sashes, straight skirts, large square collars, and helmet-shaped hats combine to make rather an interesting silhouette, which, if we are careful, may be very charming and quaint.

First of all, the velvet gown promises to be a great attraction for the autumn. There are some very pretty velvets and velveteens, shot and ribbed, in different colors, while very supple, plain velvet and velveteens are just as much worn as they were last season. Quite unmistakably there is an attempt to revive the bolero; sometimes this is nothing more than a kimono jacket with the sleeves cut in one, but it is invariably, so far as I can see, arranged to show a very wide folded sash beneath, and it is finished off with a passementerie fringe of some kind or another. Then there are quite long coats of velvet with fur to border them and others fitting into the figure with heavy braiding carried sometimes in pear-shaped panels down the side, or laid in straight rows round the hem, breaking up at the seams into mitres and motifs of the braid. A Princess dress of velveteen is a delightful possession, because it can be worn with furs when going out to lunch and to parties, while if a coat to match is added one is equipped for the coldest weather.

Cloth gowns are going to be very prettily made, with trimmings of velvet or straight



for WOMEN

cannot afford coats and skirts to suit every varying temperature of the British Isles, so when she is obliged to wear a thick one upon a warm day she always assures everybody that it is nice and cool, while on a chilly day when wearing a thin garment she reverses the process and speaks of the warmth of thin, good cloth, when she is really wrapped up in some little additional vest beneath! I must say that I like a neat-looking satin waistcoat with sleeves very much, because when one takes off the coat it gives quite a good appearance.

By-the-by, somebody asked me the other day if I did not think that blue serge had rather had its day. Blue serge is one of those fortunate materials which has a perennial "day," and I have never longed for a coat and skirt of this most excellent material more than this year, when circumstances deny me its pleasing presence.

Somebody accused me the other day of forgetting the elderly female. Now I think that is a very unkind libel, because I can count amongst my correspondents a vast number of ladies between fifty and sixty-five years of age who are good enough to say that I have improved their appearance. Sometimes it is true that isolated members have accused me of plunging them into extravagance in the matter of corsets, but in dress, as in all other matters, it is necessary to start with the foundations, and how in the world one is to design pretty clothes for people who will pull in their waists and allow their hips to bulge out in

that what she has really done has been to try and keep her waist of the same measurement of ten years ago, whereas if she had only let her waist go and had preserved a smooth hip-line she would scarcely have known, nor would anybody else have known, that she had acquired that rather depressing thing—a matronly figure.

I do not think, however, that the lady no longer young has much to grumble about nowadays. There is the semi-Princess frock, which can be quite simply made for morning wear if a waistband is objected to, there is the shirt to match the coat and skirt, and once more we have the complete gown with the attendant jacket.

THE WRITTEN WORD

How infinitely powerful is the written word!

More powerful sometimes even than speech. Great responsibility rests with the writer of "critiques" in our leading journals. It is so easy to find fault, easier sometimes than to praise, yet how quickly a sensitive spirit may be crushed! George Eliot felt adverse comments on her works so acutely that she was never allowed to read reviews which were not wholly favorable. Keats, according to a large number of people, was killed by his critics.

When a famous statesman makes a speech affecting perhaps the welfare of the whole Empire, his audience can only consist of a comparative handful. Four or five thousand men and women may listen to his words, but below the platform reporters are scribbling for dear life. The next day hundreds of thousands are reading his stirring message reproduced in print.

The written word is often irrevocable, yet how lightly we take up our pens! Many of us at some time or another have regretted an angry letter dashed off in a moment of passion and posted almost ere the ink was dry. Too late for second thoughts then. "Nor all thy wit shall lure it back to cancel half a line."

Nor all thy tears wash out a word of it." If we must relieve our feelings by writing, it is far wiser to keep the letter back until the following day. "Sleep on it," as the saying is. Ten to one we shall reconsider our first hasty impulse when we have had time to think matters over.

Though it behoves us to be careful what we write, who can overestimate the help and comfort letters may bring? Our boys overseas are kept in touch with their homes by the precious budget which mail by mail never fails them. How grateful are they for the good news from a far country! Separation is robbed of half its bitterness when those who love can hear regularly from one another.

Letters left about, or rashly passed on to other members of a family, have sometimes led to terrible mischief. We can never be too much on our guard to avoid the possibility of making such mistakes. Piles of old letters are almost the worst of hoards. If they recall happier times, they are depressing. If they bring sad events to our memories, we are made more miserable still. There is seldom any excuse for tying them neatly in bundles and leaving them an embarrassing legacy to our successors.

The influence of the written word in literature is deep and far-reaching. We know that a hundred millions of English-speaking people are scattered over the world. Four-fifths of them read something, if it is only a newspaper, at least one-half of them read books of some kind. What an awe-inspiring thought for the authors of today! For good or ill, their words are winged. Times may change and the ephemeral trifles of the hour may vanish with their generation, but the best work lives forever. The greatest writers are immortal.

SONG

All the words in all the world
Cannot tell you how I love you.
All the little stars that shine—
To make a silver crown above you;

All the flowers can not weave
A garland worthy of your hair,
And not a bird in the four winds
Can sing of you that is so fair.

Only the spheres can sing of you;
Some planet in celestial space,
Hallowed and lonely in the dawn,
Shall sing the poem of your face.

—Richard Le Gallienne in Harper's.

NOT TO OVERDO IT

Lily—I've gwine to a sprize party tonight, Miss Sally.
Miss Sally—What will you take for a present?

Lily—Well, we didn't cal-late on takin' no present. Yo' see, we don't want to sprize 'em too much!—Brooklyn Life.

The woman who is talked about is generally virtuous. She is abused only because she devotes to a single one the charms which all desire to enjoy.—Lord Beaconsfield.



THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN THE NEW EMBROIDERED FURS

Coats and skirts are so great a feature of the fashions that they must be attended to all by themselves. On the whole, however, you are quite safe in ordering the skirt cut with a panel back and front and with pleats at the side. The fashionable coat comes just below the hips; but, as I told you last week, there is a wide latitude in the matter of the length of the coat, of which we shall do well to take advantage. What a comfort the chamois leather waistcoats and spencers are, and I see that the shops are also showing some of quilted satin, which one can pop on beneath a thin coat. This reminds me of Joan, who, as she always says,

every direction it is impossible to say? Also I cannot take the part of those who assure me that they cannot hold themselves up or control their abdominal muscles! Sitting up straight and keeping a flat back is more a habit than anything else, but it is one which just makes all the difference to the set of clothes. I do not hesitate to say that it is quite possible to make oneself a bad figure even with good corsets if they are put on in the wrong way. A small waist is, after all, a gift of the gods, and symmetry of outline is far more important than the question of inches. Many and many a woman who thinks she has lost her figure will find

tunics edged with grolots and fringe. One very charming frock of green-cloth has a bodice covered with braiding and coarse guipure, with long sleeves down to the wrist. The skirt looks as though it were buttoned up all the way down the left-hand side and is carried up corselet fashion. Instead, however, of having a hard line above the waist, the material is cut up in two points like an envelope. With many of these cloth and velvet dresses a guimpe of heavy lace, such as Genoese or Milanese-patterned net is used. This is in complete contrast to the very fine materials which have been worn all through the summer.

THE Bullfrog

CATCHERS

AND OTHER
ANIMAL
STORIES

BY BONNYCASTLE DALE
• PICTURES BY THE AUTHOR •



CATCHING



COUNTING



KILLING



COLLING

A dark, hot night in May, the time mid-night, the place one of the secluded pondholes of the "drowned lands." All the clumps of flag are filled with sleepily twittering wrens, mud-hens, mallards, wood ducks, teal and Virginia rail. Up in the luminous phosphorescent holes is a dead swamp maple, the marsh swallows are awake and watchful. The bright eyes of the sleek, brown muskrats on the rotting logs, the great yellow eyes of the big blue herons snail-catching, the beady eyes of the black snakes swimming with just the top of the head out, the green, baleful eyes of the coon on the dead sycamore, the big swollen-lidded eyes of the O-mukuhke—the bullfrog—all are watching a wavering floating light moving this way and that at the creek entrance to the drowned lands. Suddenly there is tremendous splashing, a mad rolling and tossing of the now flaming light, then a heavy pounding and flapping noise that echoes and re-echoes through these vast silent places. There comes a dull rumbling chorus of "more-rum-s" from all over the swamp, the great band of bullfrogs, out spawning in thousands this close oppressive night, have heard the frog-catcher spearing and killing the great maskinonge he saw in the shallow creek channel, and disturbed, but unknowing the fate that awaits them, they send out their hoarse cry in air-disturbing waves.

Along comes the canoe, darting up the centre of the creek, slowing down as it enters one of the myriad channels kept open by the muskrats through the dense, swiftly growing aquatic vegetation. Now the black-looking craft stops, and the blood-red arm of the frog-catcher lifts a bundle of fatty pine chips out of the gloom and lays them on the great iron jack, that, shaped like a half-closed hand, stands erect in the masthole in the bow. Instantly a great sheet of red flame leaps up into the blackness, a great shower of sparks flies away on the vagrant air—for wind there is none, and we see the face of the frog-catcher a moment—painted as never was savage—by the fierce flame, lined—by marks deeper than age can ever limn—by the shadows.

Within the lone red gleam cast by the jack yellowed where it touches the water, are many yellow half circles surrounded with two gleam-catching eyes—the many spawning bullfrogs intently staring at the strange light. Out from the shadow of the craft protrudes a long cedar pole, on its end dangles a dare, barbless triple hook, steadily it is pushed forward until the hook splashes ever so lightly under one of the gleaming yellow arches; then! up flies the pole, the short line drags the hook into the yielding flesh, a shower of crimson and yellow water—a struggling mass of clawing white-looking legs, and the first bullfrog disappears behind the glare of the jack. There comes the sharp click of the lid of the small box that gives entrance to the sack—then out protrudes the pole again, drawing back a big yellow-white object ever time—until the frog-catcher has the pool all caught out.

The men engaged in this nocturnal pursuit soon found a market for the frogs' legs, shipping at first in boxes to the New York and New York State markets. Then a progressive, inquisitive United Statesman thought he would like to see the bush that grew so many edible froggies. Instantly all was changed for the Ontario river dwellers. This man organized gangs to fish all the lakes of the Kawartha chain, all the creeks and pondholes and marshes and drowned lands of that watershed that ends itself by emptying into Lake Ontario. The rude iron jack was changed for a big reflecting lamp, the cedar pole was discarded and handcatching became the proper thing. Their the market was created by cunningly devised articles and advertisements, and a right royal slaughter went on all over the provinces of Ontario and part of Quebec. Every idle man near a swamp could catch at least a hundred in a night, an easily earned dollar, then as the frogs became scarcer a dollar and a half to two dollars per hundred were paid. Then some of the more thoughtful ambitious catchers began to think if one man could make money shipping, why not another?

So independent frog pens were built all along the rivers, and many a croaking, groaning host they contained—I know one man that prospered exceedingly in this work, finally building a first-class home out of the profits of this odd industry.

Meanwhile the Canadian Government had been approached to either grant an exclusive right to certain men to frog in certain places, or to establish a close season, for the preservation of the rapidly decreasing host; but no action was taken.

Perhaps to illustrate the work thoroughly, you had better watch an evening's modern frog-catching. When I first came upon the men who lived by this industry along the Otonabee river, it was the year 1883. A duck-hunter and guide happened to be a near neighbor of mine. Many a morning had I seen him come slowly, aye, wearily up the little maple-shadowed village street. I knew he had been out all night, for I had seen him paddle away the night before. One day I was fishing at the little shanty wharf when he paddled past in his long black canoe. The bow was not on the pebbles any sooner than I was, for as he passed the canoe had sounded as if a whole band of very hoarse cattle were imprisoned in it. As I looked down into the long, narrow craft, not a single calf could I see—unless I had glanced into the calm water alongside. Then, as the man moved to get out and shoved his foot for a moment under a great wet bag that lay in the bow, I heard the chorus renewed in all its might. "What is it?" I asked. "Frogs," he tersely answered. Now what do you think a big-eyed boy would answer when this self-same man asked him to go a-frogging?

We started about four or five miles to the north of the lake. Besides a muddy creek's mouth we ate a hearty supper; I can catch the dear acid smoke of that fat pine fire yet. Oh! why must we poor mortals too be caught in the toils of that great ancient hunter with the scythe and hour-glass? As night fell the sharp cry of the young frogs, the croakers, came from the marsh within the creek. Once objects on the near bank became blurred and indistinct, the "more-um" of the big bullfrogs began to sound out until it seemed to my untrained ears as if there were countless millions. "Big band up there," the guide said as he lighted his pipe with a burning stick—the right way to light it, especially if the stick is cedar. "Better light yours," he continued, winking at me across the dying fire. Boyishly, I shamefacedly drew out my briar; I had fondly hoped no one had seen me smoking. "You'll need it; lots of mosquitoes," he told me. Then he rigged his big lamp on the bow; it sat in a round, wooden ring in a big tin-lined box, with a new tin plate at the back for a reflector, all enclosed in panes of glass. I fixed up the one he had loaned me, and off we paddled in our canoes into the enveloping darkness. As we edged slowly up the creek, I saw his big knotted hand shoot out over the side and grasp a squirming, twisting frog that filled the air with its hoarse complaints, shutting off when it was slid into the bag as a tune does when the mouthpiece leaves the lips. Then I saw a big yellow arch within my glare, a horrid thing with big swollen eyes. I really think I shut my eyes as I grabbed it; anyhow the contact was too much for my untrained hand—the squirming devil scratched with its cold wet feet far up my arm. Splash! it fell back into the water. I heard the guide laugh, and re-grabbed them, swallowing my repugnance with desperate gasps—one after another I plumped them into the bag—I had no catch box on mine. I thought the guide might have said well done. He had seen that I had; naturally he said nothing—it's only when you miss that the world laughs. Up and down that creek we paddled; he catching almost every one he saw; I missing about a half. Once when I passed close to the bank a sudden rush of air and black bodies and clamorous cries almost upset me—I think if ever my hair stood on end it did then—and it was only a few crows that had been roosting on a low-growing cedar, and had to fly down and out over my

canoe to escape the monster—with the one big glaring eye!

When we emerged from the mouth of the creek the guide said he had about a hundred; I felt I had fifty, but forebore to announce my ill success, although it really seemed magnificent to me. The long dark lake, just shouldering us on its big lazy swells, looked very gloomy once the lamps were extinguished. Silently we lashed the canoes, and wing and wing, with our heads on our cushions and each with a paddle out, we passed over the six miles that lay between us and the river mouth. While all the time several of my escaped clammy frogs wandered over my recumbent body. It seemed most strange and lonely to a city lad. Once my paddle ran right over a surface-sleeping maskinonge, and but for the canoes being lashed together I should most surely have upset; the leap that the big fish gave was astounding.

All the night long we worked steadily, catching frogs and killing mosquitoes. Once the clouds parted and showed the moon, and just as we gave up all hope of any more sport, for I was enjoying it all most intensely now—the great solemn curtains closed and darkness was with us again. At daylight we paddled up to the frog-pens; he was selling to another man at a cent and a half per frog, and counted out our catch, throwing them into the twelve-foot square half floating enclosure as the owner counted. The guide had 404, and I had 176. It was a very odd sight that pen, some twelve hundred great bullfrogs sat in it partly covered with water; in places they were three and four feet deep. Suddenly one would swell up and give its long hoarse cry, and all the pen would bellow like mad. As they were killing and shipping that morning I stayed and watched them. The men came down, one reached in and caught the frogs and stanned them, and the other promptly cut the head and forearms off. Later with a pair of pinchers the skin was torn off the body in one piece, coming off as nicely as my lady's glove. Then the white and pink and very clean-looking body and hind legs was divided down the back—sometimes the shippers leave them all in one piece—they were well washed and then packed away into a barrel, the sides of which were lined with large pieces of ice, much cracked ice was placed on top, and the whole ten or twelve or fifteen hundred frogs were cleaned and ready for market. Many of these frogs were so large that two cleaned ones would make a pound; but averaging them up it took four or five or six to make a pound of cleaned frogs.

We took a barrel of these in each of our canoes and paddled the five miles home. There was a strong southwest blowing, and we had all we could do to cross the lake. Then the barrels were taken by stage some thirteen miles to the frontier and placed on the next day's boat. They would be in excellent condition on the third day when they arrived in New York, and deducting the carriage and selling commission, were worth all the way from twenty to forty cents a pound clear profit to the shipper.

Alas! today one can paddle all over these once crowded frog grounds and not hear a single "old roarer"; only a few croakers tell that a few big frogs will be there some years later. From end to end the country is denuded of these really excellent eating frogs, and in many places the rearing of them has been most successfully and profitably carried on.

So when you sit down to eat of a tasty, well browned dish of frogs' legs, remember that they afford a certain uncanny sport to the catchers, and that they are clean-living, clean-eating, cleanly-marketed animals.

We have not found a place on this coast where the big marketable frogs live, but we have seen the common green frog and the tree frog. While pursuing this research, as well as the hunt for the game birds and waders, we have penetrated many lonesome places, we have seen few dangerous beasts, but have gathered the following tales:

The accounts of men who have lived out here for years all go to prove that the cougar does not willfully attack man. A tidelfat rancher traveling homewards leading a colt was overtaken by darkness; the wayward colt soon exhibited every symptom of fear, walking close up to the man, changing from his left to his right side as the odor from some slinking beast crossed the trail. Nearing home the man plunged into the river and put the colt in a

neighbor's barn. Next morning the neighbor, a woman, hearing a row in the pig-pen, seized an axe, called to the big mongrel dog, and hurried to the pen. Something was inside worrying the pigs. The log pen's door was so low that to enter through it the woman had to creep on her hands and knees. The dog followed close behind her. Once she was in she could see by the light that came through the chinks in the logs the form of a big cougar standing, half crouched, in the corner. The roof was so low that she had a poor swing for the double-bitted axe. However, she swung with all her might, hitting the beast on the head. Instantly the dog leaped in and the cougar turned to attack it. Once more the brave woman swung the axe. The beast's form was lower now and a stream of light showed her its head. Crash went the keen blade into the skull. Crash! it fell again and again. A few hours later a friend of mine, fishing in that district, happened along and measured the animal. Seven feet three and a half inches long, and would weigh about a hundred and fifty pounds.

Three times I have heard of them attacking Indians. Once, the Indian was so drunk that he fell continually on the trail. While thus crouched on his hands and knees a tracking cougar made up its mind that he was one of the lower animals and on to him it leaped, tearing the muscles of his hips badly. But no sooner did the man cry aloud than the beast plunged away into the sallow. Again, a klootchman had stooped over on the trail to tie her moccasins. Burdened as she was with a huge string of baskets a watchful cougar mistook her for some rare food animal. The beast sprang on her, but instantly released her and bounded away when she yelled out her sharp "clicking" cry of alarm. Another time, an Indian was gathering roots along the course of a river, and he actually leaped over a prostrate right on top of a feeding cat. The big beast ripped into him with both front feet (and its feet are as big as our two closed fists). The cry of pain drawn by the sharp claws penetrating his forearms, caused the great lithe beast to spring right over the five-foot log and leave its freshly-killed blacktail deer for the Indian to drag to his canoe. He told me the cougar had killed the deer by breaking its back after it had caught it. The deer was badly cut up on the neck and breast where the great sharp claws had entered; cut deeply as the cougar held it until he could administer the paralyzing blow on the back with his strong iron paw.

I know that the daughters of our men that live far out on the trails on Vancouver Island often lead a big dog with them when they are on their way to church or school. That is because a cougar has taken up its residence under the fallen timber of that district, near where some fat flocks of sheep tempt the animals' appetite. Many the sheep these beasts take. They catch the wanderers and the sleepers and readily escape from the pursuing hunter and his dogs by leaping from fallen tree to fallen tree, thus completely breaking the scent.

Reports from distant parts of the northern end of the Island tell us of the number of deer slain by these animals, and also by the wolves, but I have yet to hear of a cougar unprovokedly attacking a man. Why, I know of one case where a cougar was located for days, and the school children used to call out to a friend of mine: "We saw the cougar today, sir."

I do not undervalue the power of these great cats, that weigh up to two hundred pounds, and measure eight feet from tip of nose to tip of tail; it is their courage in attacking man that I deny. So strong are they that I know of them killing colts, cows and dragging a carcass of a sheep as we would that of a dog. I have never met a white man that told of eating of the flesh of the cougar, but the Indians do eat it, and they have told me it is "skook-um." I lately saw the head of one cougar that ate three sheep before it was killed—and incidentally I met the man that killed it. His name was Croogan. He lived as far up the valley as the levels let him, just at the bend of a mountain stream, a bend that sent three branches pouring down the valley. He was long, gaunt and wiry, a typical Kentucky mountaineer transplanted to the British Columbia coast. We first came across him when trout had lured us far afield. As we waded up towards his place the woods fairly vomited wiry, scraggy, yellow dogs. Then the tall form of a backwoodsman appeared and whistled them home. Not ungraciously he invited



SKINNING

us into his log shack, if we could crowd in, for dogs were everywhere, a regular hunting pack of "hound-dogs," as he called them. It was near sunset, and we contributed a creel of trout to the meal. Croogan, edging among the dogs, lighted the fire in the old cooking stove. Then he took a lot of boiled potatoes from a pot and smashed them into a pan and poured some pork fat on to them. Next some "hog-belly" was sliced into the pan, and soon the trout were sending a fragrance all over the rude hut. I flopped onto the bunk to escape being bitten by any of the big fanged dogs that littered the floor. Fritz lay in comparative comfort with his legs doubled under him and his arms folded, so that protruding places should tempt a snapping mouth. The odor of the sow-belly proved too much for a big yellow-bellied beast, and he put his paws onto the dangle and reached his narrow snout towards the frizzling pork. Croogan was mixing the bread, Western style, pouring water into the flour sack, sprinkling salt in, then stirring the batter up, and, when it was thick enough, lifting the dough balls and dropping them into a pan of grease.

"Mr. Croogan, your dog has got his paws in the potatoes," Fritz amiably remarked.

"Croogan, who worshipped his mongrel pack, turned, looked and answered:

"You're a little liar; it's only got one paw in." Needless to say, we made the company of "hound-dog" worshippers consist of three persons, now, and got along better.

HAPPY MR. BROWN

"Mr. Brown's in good spirits," they said, and we knew

There was cause for his not feeling down; 'Twould have been rather queer if he hadn't felt glad

When the best of good spirits were in Mr. Brown.

TO HIM WHO WAITS

"We don't take father to the theatre any more on Saturday nights."

"Is it because by the end of the week he's too tired for that?"

"No. He laughs out in church."

To develop the power of the St. Lawrence, it is proposed to dam that river in three places. The first dam is to be built at the foot of South Sault Channel, where seventy thousand horsepower can be developed. Later another dam is to be constructed at the foot of Sheeks Island, on the Canadian side, and finally, when needed, a dam at the foot of Barnharts Island, across the main channel of the St. Lawrence.

Brazil's great new port at Rio Grande do Sul was laid out by an engineer from the United States.